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LIFE.

BY JAMES LAVALLIN.

A rosy cloudlet, born of the sun,
In the West, ere its golden course is run,
Sailing the skies in evening the light,
Gathering gloom in its onward flight,
Till it's lost
In the darkening night
'Round it tost;
Such is Life.

A flouret budding in merry spring,
Nursed in the shape of an angel's wing,
Blooming fresh in the warm sun's rays,
Till it droops in the cheerless Autumn-days,
And is swept
From its brother's gaze,
Scarce unwept;
Such is Life.

A streamlet leaving the mountain's feet,
Enriching bright meadows and fields of wheat,
Kissing the wild flowers bending low
To its breast, it's gone in the flow
Of the sea,
Like a moment ago
To eternity;
Such is Life.

A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst.

BY BRET HARTE.

He always thought it must have been fate. Certainly nothing could have been more inconsistent with his habits than to have been in the Plaza at seven o'clock of that mid summer morning. The sight of his colorless face in Sacramento was rare at that season, and indeed at any season, anywhere, publicly, before two o'clock in the afternoon. Looking back upon it in after years, in the light of a chanceful life, he determined, with the characteristic philosophy of his profession, that it must have been fate.

Yet it is my duty, as a strict chronicler of facts, to state that Mr. Oakhurst's presence there that morning was due to a very simple cause. At exactly half-past six, the bank being then a winner to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, he had risen from the faro table, relinquished his seat to an accomplished assistant, and withdrawn quietly, without attracting a glance from the silent, anxious faces bowed over the table. But when he entered his luxurious sleeping-room, across the passage way, he was a little shocked at finding the sun streaming through an inadvertently-opened window. Something in the rare beauty of the morning, perhaps something in the novelty of the idea, struck him as he was about to close the blinds, and he hesitated. Then, taking his hat from the table, he stepped down a private staircase into the street.

The people who were abroad at that early hour were of a class quite unknown to Mr. Oakhurst. There were milkmen and hucksters delivering their wares, small trades people opening their shops, house maids sweeping door-steps, and occasionally a child. These Mr. Oakhurst regarded with a certain cold curiosity, perhaps quite free from the cynical disfavor with which he generally looked upon the more pretentious of his race whom he was in the habit of meeting. Indeed, I think he was not altogether displeased with the admiring glances which these humble women threw after his handsome face and figure, conspicuous even in a country of fine-looking men. While it is very probable that this wicked vagabond, in the pride of his social isolation, would have been coldly indifferent to the advances of a fine lady, a little girl who ran admiringly by his side in a ragged dress, had the power to call a faint flush into his colorless cheek. He dismissed her at last, but not until she had found out—what sooner or later her large-hearted and discriminating sex inevitably did—that he was exceedingly free and open handed with his money, and also—what perhaps none of her sex ever did—that the bold, black eyes of this fine gentleman were in reality of a brownish and even tender gray.

There was a small garden before a white cottage in a side street that attracted Mr. Oakhurst's attention. It was filled with roses, heliotrope, and verbenas—flowers familiar enough to him in the expensive and more portable form of bouquets, but, as it seemed to him then, never before so notably lovely. Perhaps it was because the dew was yet fresh upon them, perhaps it was because they were unpacked, but Mr. Oakhurst admired them, not as a possible future tribute to the fascinating and accomplished Miss Ethelinda, then performing at the Varieties, for Mr. Oakhurst's special benefit as she had often assured him—nor yet as a *douceur* to the enthralling Miss Montmorrisy, with whom Mr. Oakhurst expected to sup that evening, but simply for himself, and mayhap for the flowers' sake. Howbeit he passed on and so out into the open plaza, where, finding a bench under a cottonwood tree, he first dusted the seat with his handkerchief, and then sat down.

It was a fine morning. The air was so still and calm that a sigh from the sycamores seemed like the deep-drawn breath of the just awakening tree, and the faint rustle of its boughs as the outstretching of cramped and reviving limbs. Far away the Sierras stood out against a sky so remote as to be of no positive color; so remote that even the sun despaired of ever reaching it, and so expended his strength recklessly on the whole landscape, until it fairly glittered in a white and vivid contrast. With a very rare impulse, Mr. Oakhurst took off his hat, and half reclined on the bench, with his face to the sky. Certain birds who had taken a critical attitude on a spray above him, apparently began an animated discussion regarding his possible malevolent intentions. One or two, emboldened by the silence, hopped on the ground at his feet, until the sound of wheels on the gravel walk frightened them away.

Looking up he saw a man coming slowly toward him, wheeling a nondescript vehicle in which a woman was partly sitting, partly reclining. Without knowing why, Mr. Oakhurst instantly conceived that the carriage was the invention and workmanship of the man, partly from its oddity, partly from the strong, mechanical hand that grasped it, and partly from a certain pride and visible consciousness in the manner in which the man handled it. Then Mr. Oakhurst saw something more; the man's face was familiar. With that regal faculty of not forgetting a face that has ever given him professional audience, he instantly classified it under the following mental formula: "At Frisco, Polka Saloon. Lost his week's wages. I reckon—seventy dollars—on red. Never came again." There was, however, no trace of this in the calm eyes and unmoved face that he turned upon the stranger, who, on the contrary, blushed, looked embarrassed, hesitated, and then stopped with an involuntary motion that brought the carriage and its fair occupant face to face with Mr. Oakhurst.

I should hardly do justice to the position she will occupy in this veracious chronicle by describing the lady now—if, indeed, I am able to do it at all. Certainly, the popular estimate was conflicting. The late Col. Starbottle—to whose large experience of a charming sex I have before been indebted for many valuable suggestions—had, I regret to say, depreciated her fascinations. "A yellow faced cripple, by dash—a sick woman with mahogany eyes. One of your blanked spiritual creatures—with no flesh on her bones." On the other hand, however, she enjoyed later much complimentary disparagement from her own sex. Miss Celestina Howard, second leader in the ballet at the Varieties, had, with great alliterative directness, in after years, denominated her as an "aquiline asp." Mlle Brimborion remembered that she had always warned "Mr. Jack" that this woman would "empoison" him. But Mr. Oakhurst, whose impressions are perhaps the most important, only saw a pale, thin, deep-eyed woman—raised above the level of her companion by the refinement of long suffering and isolation, and a certain virginity of manner. There was a profusion of physical purity in the folds of her fresh-looking robe, and a certain picturesque tastefulness in the details, that, without knowing why, made him think that the robe was her invention and handiwork, even as the carriage she occupied was evidently the work of her companion. Her own hand, a trifle too thin, but well-shaped, subtle-fingered, and gentlewomanly, rested on the side of the carriage, the counterpart of the strong mechanical grasp of her companion's.

There was some obstruction to the progress of the vehicle, and Mr. Oakhurst stepped forward to assist. While the wheel was being lifted over the curb-stone, it was necessary that she should hold his arm, and for a moment her thin hand rested there, light and cold as a snow-flake, and then, as it seemed to him, like a snow flake melted away. Then there was a pause, and then conversation, the lady joining occasionally and shyly.

It appeared that they were man and wife. That for the past two years she had been a great invalid, and had lost the use of her lower limbs from rheumatism. That until lately she had been confined to her bed until her husband—who was a master carpenter—had bethought himself to make her this carriage. He took her out regularly for an airing before going to work, because it was his only time, and—they attracted less attention. They had tried many doctors, but without avail. They had been advised to go to the Sulphur Springs, but it was expensive. Mr. Decker, the husband, had once saved eighty dollars for that purpose but while in San Francisco had his pocket picked—Mr. Decker was so senseless. (The intelligent reader need not be told that it is the lady who is speaking.) They had never been able to make up the sum again, and they had given up the idea. It was a dreadful thing to have one's pocked picked. Did he not think so?

Her husband's face was crimson, but Mr. Oakhurst's countenance was quite calm and unmoved, as he gravely agreed with her, and walked by her side until they passed the little garden that he had admired. Here Mr. Oakhurst commanded a halt, and, going to the door, astounded the proprietor by a preposterously extravagant offer for a choice of the flowers. Presently he returned to the carriage with his arms full of roses, heliotrope, and verbenas, and cast them into the lap of the invalid. While she was bending over them with childish delight, Mr. Oakhurst took the opportunity of drawing her husband aside.

"Perhaps," he said, in a low voice, and a manner quite free from any personal annoyance, "perhaps it's just as well that you lied to her as you did. You can say now that the pickpocket was arrested the other day, and you got your money back." Mr. Oakhurst quietly slipped four twenty dollar gold pieces into the broad hand of the bewildered Mr. Decker. "Say that—or anything you like—but the truth. Promise me you won't say that!"

The man promised. Mr. Oakhurst quietly returned to the front of the little carriage. The sick woman was still eagerly occupied with the flowers, and as she raised her eyes to his her faded cheek seemed to have caught some color from the roses, and her eyes some of their dewy freshness. But at that instant Mr. Oakhurst lifted his hat, and before she could thank him was gone.

I grieve to say that Mr. Decker shamelessly broke his promise. That night, in the very goodness of his heart and luxurious self abnegation—he, like all devoted husbands, not only offered himself, but his friend and benefactor, as a sacrifice on the family altar. It is only fair, however, to add that he spoke with great fervor of the generosity of Mr. Oakhurst, and dealt with an enthusiasm quite common with his class on the mysterious fame and prodigal vices of the gambler.

"And now, Elsie, dear, say that you'll forgive me," said Mr. Decker, dropping on one knee beside his wife's couch; "I did it for the best. It was for you, dearey, that I put that money on them cards that night in 'Frisco. I thought to win a heap—enough to take you away, and enough left to get you a new dress.

Mrs. Decker smiled and pressed her husband's hand. "I do forgive you, Joe, dear," she said, still smiling, with eyes abstractedly fixed on the ceiling; "and you ought to be whipped for deceiving me so, you bad boy, and making me such a speech. There, say no more about it. If you'll be very good hereafter, and will just now hand me that cluster of roses, I'll forgive you." She took the branch in her fingers, lifted the roses to her face and said, behind their leaves:

"Joe!"

"What is it, lovey?"

"Do you think that this Mr.—what do you call him?—Jack Oakhurst would have given that money back to you if I hadn't made that speech?"

"Yes."

"If he hadn't seen me at all?"

Mr. Decker looked up. His wife had managed in some way to cover up her whole face with the roses, except her eyes, which were dangerously bright.

"No, it was you, Elsie—it was all along of seeing you that made him do it."

"A poor sick woman like me?"

"A sweet, little, lovely pooty Elsie—Joe's own little wifey! How could he help it?"

Mrs. Decker fondly cast one arm around her husband's neck, still keeping the roses to her face with the other. From behind them she began to murmur gently and idiotically, "Dear, ole square Joey. Elsie's oney booful big dear." But, really, I do not see that my duty as a chronicler of facts compels me to continue this little lady's speech any further, and out of respect to the unmarried reader I stop.

Nevertheless the next morning Mrs. Decker betrayed some slight and apparently uncalled-for irritability on reaching the plaza, and presently desired her husband to wheel her back home. Moreover, she was very much astonished at meeting Mr. Oakhurst just as they were returning, and even doubted if it were he, and questioned her husband as to his identity with the stranger of yesterday as he approached. Her manner to Mr. Oakhurst, also, was quite in contrast with her husband's frank welcome. Mr. Oakhurst instantly detected it. "Her husband has told her all, and she dislikes me, he said to himself, with that fatal appreciation of the half truths of a woman's motives that cause the wisest masculine critic to stumble. He lingered only long enough to take the business address of the husband, and then lifting his hat gravely, without looking at the lady, went his way. It struck the honest master carpenter as one of the charming anomalies of his wife's character, that, although the meeting was evidently very much constrained and unpleasant, instantly afterwards his wife's spirits began to rise. "You was hard on him—a leetle hard, wasn't you, Elsie?" said Mr. Decker, deprecatingly—"I'm afraid he may think I've broke my promise." "Ah, indeed," said the lady, indifferently. Mr. Decker instantly stepped round to the front of the vehicle. "You look like an A 1 first-class lady riding down Broadway in her own carriage, Elsie," said he; "I never seed you lookin' so peart and sassy before."

A few days later the proprietor of the San Isabel Sulphur Springs received the following note in Mr. Oakhurst's well-known dainty hand:

DEAR STEVE:—I have been thinking over your proposition to buy Nichols' quarter interest, and have concluded to go in. But I don't see how the thing will pay until you have more accommodation down there, and for the best class—I mean *my* customers. What we want is an extension to the main building, and two or three cottages put up. I send down a builder to take hold of the job at once. He takes his sick wife with him, and you are to look after them as you would for one of us.

I may run down there myself, after the races, just to look after things; but I shant set up any game season. Yours always,

JOHN OAKHURST.

It was only the last sentence of this letter that provoked criticism: "I can understand," said Mr. Hamlin, a professional brother, to whom Mr. Oakhurst's letter was shown, "I can understand why Jack goes in heavy and builds, for it's a sure spec, and is bound to be a mighty soft thing in time, if he comes here regularly. But why in blank he don't set up a bank this season and take the chance of getting some of the money back that he puts into circulation in building, is what gets me. I wonder now, he mused deeply, "what is his little game."

The season had been a prosperous one to Mr. Oakhurst, and proportionally disastrous to several members of the Legislature, Judges, Colonels, and others who had enjoyed but briefly the pleasure of Mr. Oakhurst's midnight society. And yet Sacramento had become very dull to him. He had lately formed a habit of early-morning walks—so unusual and startling to his friends, both male and female, as to occasion the intensest curiosity. Two or three of the latter sleepless upon his track, but the inquisition resulted only in the discovery that Mr. Oakhurst walked to the plaza, sat down upon one particular bench, for a few moments, and then returned without seeing anybody, and the theory that there was a woman in the case was abandoned. A few superstitious gentlemen of his own profession believed that he did it for "luck." Some others, more practical, declared that he went out to "study points."

After the races at Marysville, Mr. Oakhurst went to San Francisco; from that place he returned to Marysville, but a few days after was seen at San Jose, Santa Cruz and Oakland. Those who met him declared that his manner was restless and feverish, and quite unlike his ordinary calmness and phlegm. Col. Starbottle pointed out the fact that at San Francisco at the club, Jack had declined to deal. "Hand shaky, sir; depend upon it; don't stimulate enough—blank him!"

From San Jose he started to go to Oregon by land with a rather expensive outfit of horses and camp equipage, but on reaching Stockton he suddenly diverged, and four hours later found him with a single horse entering the canon of the San Isable Warm Sulphur Springs.

It was a pretty triangular valley, lying at the foot of three sloping mountains, dark with pines and fantastic with madrono and manzanita. Nestling against the mountain side, the struggling buildings and long piazza of the hotel glittered through the leaves, and here and there shone a white toy-like cottage. Mr. Oakhurst was not an admirer of nature, but he felt something of the same novel satisfaction in the view that he experienced in his first morning walk in Sacramento. And now carriages began to pass him on the road filled with gayly-dressed women, and the cold, Californian outlines of the landscape began to take upon themselves somewhat of a human warmth and color. And then the long hotel piazza came in view, effervescent with the full-toileted fair. Mr. Oakhurst, a good rider, after the California fashion, did not check his speed as he approached his destination, but charged the hotel at a gallop, threw his horse on his haunches within a foot of the piazza, and then quietly emerged from the cloud of dust that veiled his dismounting.

Whatever feverish excitement might have raged within, all his habitual calmness returned as he stepped upon the piazza. With the instinct of long habitude he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold indifference which he had for years encountered the half-hidden sneers of men and the half-frightened admirations of women. Only one person stepped forward to welcome him. Oddly enough, it was Dick Hamilton, perhaps the only one person present who, by birth, education and position, might have satisfied the most fastidious social critic. Happily for Mr. Oakhurst's reputation, he was also a very rich banker and social leader. "Do you know who that is you spoke to?" asked young Parker, with an alarmed expression. "Yes;" replied Hamilton, with characteristic effrontery, "the man you lost a thousand dollars to last week. I only know him *socially*." "But isn't he a gambler?" queried the youngest Miss Smith. "He is," replied Hamilton, "but I wish, my dear young lady, that we all played as open an honest a game as our friend yonder, and were as willing as he was to abide by its fortunes."

But Mr. Oakhurst was happily out of hearing of this colloquy, and was even then lounging listlessly, yet watchfully, along the upper hall. Suddenly he heard a light footstep behind him, and then his name called in a familiar voice that drew the blood quickly to his heart. He turned and she stood before him.

But how transformed! If I have hesitated to describe the hollow-eyed cripple—the quaintly dressed artizan's wife, a few pages ago—what shall I do with this graceful, shapely elegantly-attired gentlewoman, into whom she had been merged in these two months? In good faith she was very pretty. You and I, my dear madame, would have been quick to see that those charming dimples were misplaced for true beauty, and too fixed in their quality for honest mirthfulness, that the delicate lines around those aquiline nostrils were cruel and selfish, that the sweet, virginal surprise of those lovely eyes were as apt to be opened on her plate as on the gallant speeches of her dinner partner, that her sympathetic color came and went more with her own spirits than yours. But you and I are not in love with her, my dear madame, and Mr. Oakhurst is. And even in the folds of her Parisian gown, I am afraid the poor fellow saw the same subtle strokes of purity that he had seen in her homespun robe. And then there was the delightful revelation that she could walk, and that she had dear little feet of her own in the tiniest slippers of her French shoemaker, with such preposterous blue bows, and Chappell's own stamp, Rue de something or other, Paris, on the narrow sole.

He ran towards her with a heightened color and outstretched hands. But she whipped her own behind her, glanced rapidly up and down the long hall, and stood looking at him with a half audacious, half mischievous look, in utter contrast to her old reserve.

"I've a great mind not to shake hands with you at all. You passed me just now on the piazza without speaking, and I ran after you, as I suppose many another poor woman has done."

Mr. Oakhurst stammered that she was so changed.

"The more reason why you should know me. Who changed me? You. You have re-created me. You found a helpless, crippled, sick, poverty-stricken woman, with one dress to her back, and that her own make, and you gave her life, health, strength and fortune. You did, and you know it, sir. How do you like your work?" She caught the side seams of her gown in either hand and dropped him a playful courtesy. Then, with sudden, relenting gesture, she gave him both her hands.

Outrageous as this speech was, and unfeminine, as I trust every fair reader will deem it, I fear it pleased Mr. Oakhurst. Not that he was accustomed to a certain frank female admiration; but then it was of the *coulisses* and not of the cloister, with which he always persisted in associating Mrs. Decker. To be addressed in this way by an invalid Puritan, a sick saint, with the austerity of suffering still clothing her; a woman who had a Bible on the dressing table, who went to church three times a day, and was devoted to her husband, completely bowled him over. He still held her hands as she went on:

"Why didn't you come before? What were you doing in Marysville, in San Jose, in Oakland? You see I have followed you. I saw you as you came down the canon, and knew you'd come. I saw your letter to Joseph, and knew you were coming. Why didn't you write to me? You will sometime? Good evening, Mr. Hamilton."

She had withdrawn her hands, but not until Hamilton, ascending the staircase, was nearly abreast of them. He raised his hat to her with well-bred composure, nodded familiarly to Oakhurst, and passed on. When he had gone Mrs. Decker lifted her eyes to Mr. Oakhurst. "Some day I shall ask a great favor of you!"

Mr. Oakhurst begged that it should be now. "No, not until you know me better. Then, some day, I shall want you to—kill that man!"

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

A WONDERFUL EVENT.

A Young Girl Carries A Snake in Her Stomach Four Years.

[Murfreesboro (Tenn.) News, June 26.]

For many months past it has been reported that a young lady living near Christiana, in this county, was afflicted in a very singular manner, and a great many said was possessed either of a devil or a reptile character which was located in her stomach. Many had been the remarks thereabout, some affirming its possibility, while others "hooted" at the bare mention of such a thing. The interest had continued to increase in regard to it until at different times most all the physicians in that end of the county had visited the afflicted young lady, and we might say without exaggeration two-thirds of the people of the same section. The grand culmination, however, was reached on Friday night last, 26th of June, by its extraction from the stomach of the girl by Dr. J. M. Burger of the heretofore mooted "thing," which was nothing more or less than a live snake twenty-three inches long and two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The girl's name is Thankful Taylor. Her father is dead, and her mother has since married her present husband, Wm. Carroll. Her age is 22 years, and since her infancy she has been more or less delicate at times. She was first troubled with the snake about four years ago, and since that time it has continued to grow worse, until for the past two years her life has been almost continually one of pain and trouble. When she felt the motions of the snake in her stomach, they were frequently perceptible across the room, with an ordinary bed quilt over her, and were generally upon one or the other side of her stomach. She would suffer great pain, and frequently so severe as to produce convulsions; she would lose her mind and sometimes remain in a death like state for 24 or 36 hours. At times her suffering was so great that her pain would split open, and the flesh upon her head split so much that it became necessary to cut her hair off very short, in which condition it is now, and the scars are perceptible to all. She frequently remarked on the 26th it was coming up soon, and just after dark on that evening, as the family were seated about the door, and some of them outside, she arose from her pallet on the floor, rushed out of the west door of the cabin, and in a strangling manner ran some fifteen or twenty steps and fell upon her knees. The family supposing her in a spasm, ran after her, and her little brother reaching he first, called back to his mother that "that thing was in sis's mouth." Her stepbrother caught and held her from behind, she all the while making desperate efforts to get loose, and appeared strangling to death. Her mother finding "the thing" in her mouth, as though it had come up head foremost, and in getting back the same way had doubled itself, making a hoop, in which she put her finger and held it until the doctor came, who had been sent for instantly, and arrived in a few moments from his home, some 400 yards off the way he had to come. The mother remembering the doctor's injunctions, held fast, and as it tried to worm itself back into the stomach, she called upon her daughter to close her teeth upon it, and when the daughter says she did, for there is certainly upon the snake, just where she would have taken hold, unmistakable signs of marks that might have been made by teeth. So soon as the doctor arrived he took hold of it and drew it out, it making efforts to get down, but coming up with the use of but little strength.

STATEMENT OF DR. BURGER.

Dr. J. M. Burger, a practising physician in said county and State, makes the following statement upon his professional honor:

That just after dark on the night of the 26th of June, 1874 I was sent for in a great hurry to attend Thankful Taylor, and in company with Miss Johnnie Barton I at once proceeded to her home, a short distance off, and found her upon the ground with her step-father holding her, and her mother holding to something in her mouth. I at once took hold of it and extracted it, which proved to be a living snake, twenty-three inches long and two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The girl, when I reached her, was in a strangling condition, but was instantly relieved upon its extraction. It appeared, from the position in which I found the snake, that it had come up head foremost, and in attempting to go back was caught with its head down the œsophagus, I should think six or eight inches. The reptile lived four or five minutes, and was covered with a light mucous substance. I am satisfied the snake came from the stomach of the girl, and was satisfied, from the beginning of my treatment of her in January last, that she was afflicted with a reptile of some character in her stomach. She now seems perfectly recovered, and is able to walk about, go to church, or anywhere, which she has not been able to do before since I began to treat her.

J. M. BURGER, M. D.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

Her Singular Freaks—Some Strange Incidents in Her Childhood Days.

From the Evansville Journal, June 27th.

In a former article we alluded to the fact that the early life of this wonderful animal was distinguished by many striking peculiarities. Her great powers of speed, the sagacity and pluck manifested in her mature years, shown especially in races, made horsemen anxious to know something of her colt life; and to gratify this curiosity, the ever-enterprising newspaper correspondent has pushed his way among the meadows where first she saw the light, and interviewed her owner, gleaning the incidents of her early life, with the same industry and as minutely, as Parton when he visited the early home of Andrew Jackson for the purpose of writing his life.

It seems that the "Maid" was a wayward child. From the date of her birth, on the farm of John B. Decker, in Wantage Township, Sussex county, New York, in the spring of 1857, to the age of six years, she distinguished herself many ways, but never as a trotter. She was undersized, nervous and fretful, and utterly refused heavy farm work. Mr. Decker, her owner, says he never got any work out of her but twice—one-half day in plowing corn, and one half-day in drawing stones. Once she was hitched to a harrow, but after a short distance she reared backward and entangled both her hind-legs in the cross-piece of the harrow, and so injured those members that when she goes out for her morning walk, it is said, she still shows signs of stiffness behind, caused by this fall in her early life.

From the time she was two or three years old until Mr. Decker sold her at six, she was used as a race horse, though without her owner's knowledge. The boys on the farm, of course, as all boys do, were anxious to know which was the speediest horse, and at an early day they found that it was the "Maid." And so, after the "old man" had gone to bed, they would take her out of the pasture or stable whenever a race could be made up, and run her on the road after night. She beat everything that could be brought to run with her, so that finally none but the unlicensed from a distance could be found to bet against her. These races were made up at the country stores and lounging places in the evening after farm work was over, and the race run the same night, after the "old man" had gone to bed. No training, no grooms, no jockeys, no weight for age—just a man or boy in his bare feet mounted bare backed, with his toes hugging the mare's belly like a leech, was the style; and the "Maid" no doubt enjoyed it more than she has some of her late races in the trotting ring.

One of the most singular freaks of the crazy-headed little mare during her farm was a habit she had of taking a monthly trip through the country. About once a month, no matter how high the inclosure, she would break from her pasture and sailing over the neighboring farms, leaping and flying over fences, ditches, stone walls and streams—through fields of growing crops, meadows, woods and pastures, up steep hills and down until making a circuit generally of about six miles, she would finally land in the yard from which she started, behaving herself afterward in a steady manner, for her, until the next run. The time that she would be out during these trips, was generally about forty minutes. A few stops by the way to have a little gossip with her neighbors, probably accounted for the time being as long as forty minutes.

The story might be hard to believe if it were not vouched for by those living in the neighborhood who were so often eye witnesses to this strange habit.

One day, in the summer of 1868, two men were out buying horses for the army, and stopped all night at Mr. Decker's, and in the morning bought the "Maid" of him for $260, and started for home, leading the mare behind them. On their way they met a Mr. Tompkins, who knew the little mare, and bought her of them for $360. The two men also knew her, and were aware that the mare had great speed, and believed that she could be made a trotter, but were willing to make a hundred dollars by their morning's bargain. The next day Tompkins sold her to Alden Goldsmith, an excellent judge of horse flesh, of Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, for $600. From him she took the name of Gold mith Maid. He kept her in pretty steady training under a driver named William Bodine, to whom, more than any other living man, should be awarded the credit of first bringing the mare out. The renowned Budd Doble, who now drives her so handsomely, had not then either seen or heard of her.

While in training for the trotting course, she was fretful and irritable, so determined to run at every opportunity, instead of trotting, so hard to bring to a trot after breaking that gait, that Mr. Goldsmith many times determined to give up the training and sell her at any price, but his patient driver maintained his abiding faith in her, and assured his employer that she was the fastest animal on his premises, and would come out at last a great trotter, and finally persuaded him to keep her, which he did until this driver so brought out her points that Mr. Goldsmith, in November, 1868, sold her to B. Jackman and Budd Doble, for $20 000.

These gentlemen sold her to Mr. H. N. Smith for the sum of $37,000. Mr. Doble still drives her.

She made her first appearance in public in August, 1865. When she trotted in 2:17 at Milwaukee, September 6, there was great excitement everywhere among horsemen. The majority doubted the length of the track and the time. But the track was measured afterwards by competent engineers, who testified under oath to its being a full mile in length when measured three feet from the inside rail, and the accuracy of the time was established beyond dispute. Ever since then vast crowds have attended all her races. Since her last great achievement at Mystic Park in 2:16¼, this excitement is revived again.

Pistols Without Coffee—Two Sporting Men Exchange Shots.

Little Rock Gazette, June 25.

In Hot Springs, on Saturday last, shots were exchanged between Billy Davis, a sporting man, formerly residing in Little Rock, and Bill Forrest, a gambler and brother of General Forrest. Davis had been drinking, and, as Forrest thought, was grievously abusing a pet dog. He remonstrated with him, and told Forrest that if he wanted a fight he could have it at any time. Forrest declined fighting then or any time, and said he did not want a difficulty, but merely objected to the abuse of the dog. He then left Davis and went up the valley. A short time after the two met again, and Davis told Forrest he must fight. "That being the case," said Forrest, "get off ten paces and I'll give you all you want." Davis at once measured off the distance, and the two men drew their weapons. Davis's was a "self-cocker," and in drawing it was accidentally discharged, the bullet taking effect in its right leg. Disregarding this wound he fired at his opponent, the bullet passing near his head, but inflicting no injury. Forrest returned the compliment and inflicted a bad wound in Davis's left shoulder. Davis again fired, but with no better result than his former attempt. Forrest fired once more, wounding Davis in the right arm and preventing him from firing further. Before assistance could reach him, Davis fell, bleeding from three dangerous wounds. At last accounts the sufferer was alive, but it was thought he was mortally wounded. It is reported that Forrest watched over Davis Saturday night, and that he did not desire to kill him, as he could have done so, it being known that he is a dead shot. Forrest is under arrest.

The Comet and the Earth.

The discussion as to whether the earth will or will not pass through the comet is still continued, but it is more a curious question for astronomers and scientists than one of intense interest for the other inhabitants of the earth. The time was, and that not many years ago, when the probability or even possibility of collision between a comet and the earth excited great alarm. But all that has passed away. There is but little room for doubt that the earth's atmosphere passes through the trails of several comets every year, and that in November, 1872, it passed through a dense part of what was before that time known as Biela's comet. But there was no greater visible or known result to the earth by reason of this collision than a brilliant meteoric shower along the shores of the Mediterranean sea, but even that was not known elsewhere for a considerable time after the event. We published an account of it at the time in a translation of a letter from an Italian astronomer to Mr. Marsh, of this city. The result to the comet, however, was much greater, for there was scarcely much more than a shadow of the cometary body left. The astronomers, equipped with the most powerful telescopes, had a difficulty in finding what was left of it. Then, even the well-grounded fears of our predecessors of modern science. It is now reasonably sure that at every recurrence of "star-showers," and especially of the "November" and "August" meteoric displays, the earth's atmosphere is passing through the tail of a comet, and the meteors are numerous or meager in numbers, according as the nebulous vapor of the trail is more or less attenuated.

The irrigation works of India are so extensive that in the 14 districts of the Madras presidency there are 43,000 native tanks, with 30 thousand embankments. The English have done little or nothing to maintain these artificial water courses, and great damage has consequently resulted in many cases.

"Bob, how is your sweetheart getting along?" "Pretty well, I guess; she says I smoke I could say more."

RELIGIOUS.

Oh! trust thyself to Jesus
When thou art racked with pain!
No power for prayer, the only thought
How to endure the strain.
Then is the hour for resting
In His perfect love to thee;
Then is the time for singing,
He thinks, He prays for me.

Oh! trust thyself to Jesus
In days of feebleness,
When thou canst only humbly feel
Thy utter helplessness!
Then is the hour for proving
His mighty power in thee;
Then is too time for singing,
"His grace sufficeth me."

The Catholic Indians of Washington Territory number about 6,000.

Without much talk the Friends are doing great good among the freedmen and Indians.

The vote on the Archbishop's bill in the House of Lords shows that only 28 members of that body are supporters of ritualism.

The American church, at Nice, France, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. McVickars, has been closed for the summer, to reopen next October.

One thing is clear to me, that no indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness. —*George Macdonald.*

During the session of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland four ministers were expelled for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The Free Church of Scotland raised last year a sustenance fund of $760,000, an increase of $60 000 on the receipts of the previous year. The aggregate income was $2 550,000.

The total income of the Irish Presbyterian Church last year was £186,149, being an increase of £10,729. There has been a decrease, however, in the number of members of 11,000, the total being 109 395.

Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will sail from San Francisco, August 1, on a visit to the mission of the Church in Japan, China, India and Syria. Several missionaries to China and Siam will embark with him.

"A Mass Defunctorum," or mass for the dead, was lately celebrated in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Soho, London, over the body of Rev. J. C. Chambers. Everybody in the Church was dressed in black. This is the first instance of such a service in a Protestant Church.

The Protestants and Catholics have engaged in a heated discussion in Canada on the subject of public education, the latter desiring separate schools. In St. John, N. B., an election has just been held at which the separate school project was signally defeated.

The Episcopal Association known as the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, now numbers 8,000 members in the United States, and about 40,000 lay and clerical members in Great Britain.—Its objects are to bring about more frequent celebrations of the Lord's Supper, to disseminate the doctrine of the real presence, and to encourage the use of intercessory prayer.

The Italian Bible Society in preparation an Italian family Bible, and is putting into circulation a large number of tracts. It has lately received from a prominent personage in Germany the gift of 25 000f. The Unita Cattolica, which has a ready scent for foreign interference, declares that the personage in question is Prince Bismarck, which is likely enough.

The secession of clergymen from the Established Church is causing alarm, and statistics are published, showing that while the clergy have doubled in number since 1823, the clerical students at colleges 50 years ago numbered 350 against 150 now.

In the Irish Episcopal Synod, a proposition to strike out the sentence in the baptismal service which declared the baptized child to be regenerated was negatived, the clerical vote being against it. The laity favor it, and the tide of public opinion is setting strongly against such a declaration being made.

The colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America has four Bishops, 15 annual conferences, 607 traveling preachers 24 669 members, 585 Sunday Schools, 1 102 teachers, 49 955 scholars, a monthly paper, with 1,500 subscribers, and a book store. It is endeavoring to establish a school for the education of its young ministers.

The teaching of Paul may be generalized into the maxim: "Avoid an innocent practice when a Christian brother, weak in judgment and in will, will follow your example to the injury of all his conscience." Or, in an inferential and still more generalized form, the maxim results: "Avoid what is innocent when it will be the occasion of another's sin.

A basis of union has been adopted by the Wesleyan Methodists, the Methodist New Connectionists, and the Wesleyan Methodists of Eastern British America, and the first General Conference of the united body will meet in Toronto next September, and will be composed of clerical and lay delegates. The Wesleyan Methodists number 78,700, the Methodist New Connectionists 9,000, and the Conference of Eastern British America 16,000, making the united Church a body of nearly 100,000.

The American Sunday School Union makes the following report of its operations during the past forty-three years: Schools organized, 37,799; containing teachers, 296,242; containing scholars, 2,545,787. During a period of fifty years 61,277 schools were organized, numbering 404 242 teachers, 3,650 717 scholars. The amount expended in missionary operations (1824-1874) was $2,161,294 13, of which 317,000 were for books, papers, etc. Value of books, papers, etc., circulated (1824-1874), over $6,000 000.

It has been already mentioned that in consequence of the determination of High Churchmen to force a bishop upon Madagascar in violation of the country always observed toward the Congregational Church by the Queen Missionary Society the latter had withdrawn from the field. This, however, has not prevented the Established Church consenting and send a bishop to Madagascar, who will shortly be ordained a bishop in succession to Bishop Ackworth, consecrated by the London Missionary Society.

The correspondent of the Norwich *Bulletin* says: Professor Mapes has carefully examined the "comet" by the assistance of two powerful glasses—at least two miles in diameter—and it is found that its "strong ex" from some cause, consequently "is not in."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 16, 1874

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Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

☞ There are twenty-six counties and two hundred and forty-five towns bearing the name of Washington.

☞ The construction of a grand national monument at Berlin is proposed by the German people, in honor of their signal victories during the late war.

☞ WALT. WHITMAN is one of the "immortal five hundred" discharged Department clerks at Washington. Not even that apostrophe to NELLIE could save him.

Schurz will go to the seaside for the summer. Only the tidal wave can restore his shattered nerves.—*Cin. Times.*

Nothing can restore his shattered political fortunes.

☞ The Brooklyn scandal has reached a point now where either BEECHER or TILTON must go under. There is no other way in which the controversy can terminate.

☞ The potato bug has appeared in Central New York, and with it has also appeared "the ten spot bug," which is after the Colorado pest and bound to exterminate it.

☞ A clergyman who can instruct the people concerning the scriptures, and knock down and drag out disturbing sinners, may find a permanent "sit" at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

☞ Seventy-six of the public journals of Michigan are in favor of adopting the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. Now we shall see what power there is in the press.

☞ The First African Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., has the largest membership of any church in the world except SPURGEON'S, numbering 3,600 communicants.

☞ It is announced that the Pope has been expelled from the Masonic fraternity. It seems that the Pope was at one time a member of the order, but subsequently excommunicated all Masons and made war upon Masonry.

☞ It is said that the Ultramontane Bishops in Prussia, have signified their intention to make the required concessions to the temporal powers of the German Empire, rather than longer continue a strife which bodes no good to ecclesiastical interests.

☞ The taxes in South Carolina are so heavy and business is so dull that in Charleston alone over 2,000 pieces of property are offered for sale to meet the claims of the tax gatherer. Truly, that people sowed to the wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

☞ In view of the number of deaths from hydrophobia which have recently occurred in New York and Brooklyn, the physicians propose to thoroughly examine the facts and ascertain whether or not such a disease exists. Any light upon the question will be of interest to the public.

☞ The New York *Telegram* wants to wait about a thousand years before it expresses an opinion as to the location of the "Future Great City." But where will New York be in a thousand years from now, with the foreign trade of this country centering at Toledo via the St. Lawrence route?

Weep, Toledo. Chief Justice Waite has bought a lot in Washington and proposes to build.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Toledo is willing to contribute her WAITE towards purifying the atmosphere of the National Capital. If other cities would do as much, there would soon be an end to Washington "Rings" for plundering Uncle Sam.

THE GRASSHOPPER COUNTRY.

This is the subriquet by which Northwestern Iowa must hereafter be known, since it is truly the land of the grasshopper, that voraciously destructive insect, against whose ravages there has as yet been no possible remedy discovered.—The sufferings of the emigrants who have been lured to these regions by designing speculators are represented as truly deplorable. During a period of two years between 2,000 and 3,000 people of limited means have been induced to make their homes here, attracted by glowing descriptions of the fertility of the soil and its natural adaptability for the production of cereals, and all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zones. At the time of their removal thither, they were assured that the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad would be completed during the year 1872, or at furthest the following year, which would obviate the scarcity of fuel in these timberless prairies by making coal cheap. The building of the above mentioned road, however, has been delayed from some cause, and for the two past winters these prairie pioneers have suffered fearfully from cold, and with scanty pecuniary means and a dearth of water, their hardships were sufficiently great and they would have perished of despair had not the hope sustained them that the crops of one productive season would furnish them the bare necessaries of life.

For three successive years, however, these hopes have proved abortive, swarms of grasshoppers having appeared early in the summer and destroyed all the wheat, oats, corn and vegetables in entire counties. Aid was afforded the emigrants, and last spring large tracts of land were plowed and sown, and until within a few weeks, the promise of excellent crops cheered their despondent spirits, but suddenly the dreaded grasshoppers made their appearance, and the localities where their eggs had been deposited were cleared of every vestige of vegetation in a few weeks, even before the young grasshoppers had fairly passed through their moultings. They are described as coming from the eggs without wings, and as devouring every vegetable product within their reach while growing and attaining maturity. After a few weeks of song, they wither and die. As yet the largest are only two-thirds grown, and when these have destroyed the vegetation of one locality they emigrate to another. Portions of Humbolt County are completely overrun with them, in certain places where they have deposited their eggs, and though not matured, their depredations are such that no harvest can take place. In a dozen counties west of Humbolt, and the territory lying upon the West Branch of the Des Moines River, they have made their appearance in great swarms, eating the growing crops, and leaving the green, promising fields as bare as a desert. In Sac county their depredations have been such that Western correspondents write, that all the land in cultivation has been reduced to a barren waste and that scarcely fifty bushels of wheat, corn and oats can be harvested in the entire county.

So great has become the destitution of the settlers from these repeated misfortunes that they are obliged to leave the State until they can earn sufficient means in more favorable localities, to resume possession of their lands. Congress very wisely passed a bill during its late session, giving them the privilege of remaining away a year, without a forfeiture of their rights by absence. This, it is hoped, will give them sufficient time to enable them to earn the wherewithal to begin the struggle again with cold and grasshoppers. The privations and sufferings of these afflicted people have been severe indeed. They were prisoners in every sense of the word, and their want of experience in a new country, where no Europeans had preceded them, caused them additional trials, since they could neither have the benefit of advice or encouragement, and were obliged to learn everything by bitter and dearly bought experience. Thus they naturally made mistakes, and no sooner had they corrected them than they were overwhelmed with this new misfortune against which there is no remedy. After passing through two years of cold, hunger and every other privation of a new country, to find their hopes of remunerative crops again destroyed is truly pitiable. Notwithstanding these facts, land owners in the grasshopper country seek to disguise the truth, and continue to advertise their lands, glowingly depicting their richness and fertility. It is the duty of the press to call attention to the worthlessness of this grasshopper country, in order that the truth may be known regarding the vast treeless prairies of Iowa, and that those who forsake their homes in countries, where an annual harvest is certain, if ordinary care and agricultural knowledge be given to the cultivation of the soil, and that if they choose to emigrate to regions which labor under such insurmountable disadvantages, they do so with a full understanding of them, and are not allured by false hopes and deceptive falsehoods and misrepresentations.

☞ A statue in memorial of BUNYAN, was unveiled at Bedford, England, on the 10th of June, by Lady AUGUSTA STANLEY, the Dean of Westminster delivering an address on the life and times of the author of Pilgrims' Progress, on the occasion.

☞ Quite a sensation was produced at Florence a few days since because the Hungarian Archbishop HAYNALD accepted the hospitality of the excommunicated King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and partook of a banquet given to the Botanical Congress, of which body the Archbishop is a member.

☞ Prince BISMARCK don't propose to be criticised. Prof. HEINRICH EWALD, said to be the greatest living German theologian, has been sent to prison for writing a magazine article in which he compared BISMARCK to NAPOLEON III., in that "he picked out the best possible time for robbery and plunder." The exercise of such power in this country would soon fill our prisons.

FRENCH POLITICIANS AND THEIR PLATFORMS.

The terms "Extreme Right," "Right Center," "Extreme Left," and "Left Center," as constantly applied to the present political parties of France, are apt to engender some confusion in the mind of the American reader, who does not keep posted regarding their various articles of political faith, and in order to give a clear comprehension of their creeds, we publish a brief synopsis of them for the elucidation of those of our readers who, while being interested in French politics, are not fully conversant with the signification of these various partisan terms. Those known in the Assembly as the "Extreme Right" wing, are desirous of re-establishing an absolute monarchy, with, according to their ideas, a Heaven-anointed King, who is to rule by divine right, and to graciously accept the humble homage of the French nation. This desired King is to be as infallible as the Pope, and to rule with the absolute power expressed in the motto that the "King can do no wrong." The ancient Bourbons, whose representative is the Count de CHAMBORD, are the leaders of this faction.

The "Right Center," are a trifle more liberal, and labor for a constitutional monarchy, supported by a Chamber of Peer, and a Chamber of Deputies, the latter to be chosen by the votes of property holders, while all non property holders are to be disfranchised. The Orleanists are the representatives of this faction.

The "Extreme Left," are the oracle of the Radical Republicans, who work for human liberty in every sense of the term, advocating local self-government, universal education, separation of Church and State and every organic reform which they wish to inaugurate immediately, all at once and suddenly.

The "Left Center," represent the Conservative Republicans, who would moderately and temperately inaugurate all the reforms which the "Extreme Left," desire, but understanding that no great revolutions can be successful if undertaken too hastily, prefer to work slowly but surely. Of such, M. THIERS is the leader. Aside from these four parties, are the Imperialists, who have recently manifested such great numerical strength, and who desire the re-establishment of the Empire under the *regime* of Napoleon IV.; with its Senate and Corps Legislatif, its aristocracy and *plebicites* and its varied policy of severity and leniency. What the political proclivities of President MACMAHON are, is as yet scarcely manifest, except that he evidently favors a republican form of Government. While it is said that he advocates Imperialism, his actions hitherto have demonstrated that this is by no means certain, and that he is more of a statesman and politician than his solderly qualifications led the world to suspect. Thus far he has admirably maintained a certain balance of power between all those various factions, treating all with justice, and apparently seeking not to further the interests of one at the expense of the other, but simply endeavoring to administer the Government faithfully and leave it republican in spirit, as he found it. The leaders of these various factions may be classified as follows: GAMBETTA occupies a position midway on the platform between the Extreme Left and the Left Centre, his convictions causing him to advocate the former, and his reason and statesmanship to act in harmony with the latter. Together with THIERS, he shares the position of most eminence of all the Republican leaders. The DUC DE BROGLIE and the DUC PASQUIER are the representatives of the Extreme Right and Right Center, and ROUER and MAGNE are the leakers of the Imperialists of the Assembly. Neither the Imperialits or Monarchists can achieve success without being united among themselves and being furthermore reinforced by accession from the Republican parties, and as the latter have manifested considerable unity recently, so far as regards the form of government, and given their firm adherence to the Republic, a great change in public sentiment must occur before either form of monarchy can achieve success.

☞ Mrs. SARTORIS Senior, the mother in-law of Mrs. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS, *nee* Miss ADELAIDE KEMBLE, was some thirty years since a star of no small magnitude among the lyric firmament of that day. *Wilkes' Spirit* recalls interesting scenes connected with her *debut* at Covent Garden, London, where on the evening of November 21st, 1841, she for the first time sang in public in the opera of "Norma." The writer having been present upon that occasion, describes it as follows:

We well remember the scene, though long years have elapsed, the hush that prevailed immediately prior to the entrance of Norma, the ringing English cheers which accompanied her down the stage to the footlights, and would have daunted most *debutantes*, but not her. As Adelaide Kemble progressed in the opera, she evinced how noble and grand was her conception, vocally and dramatically, of the role of the loving and doubly betrayed Druidical priestess. That night the curtain fell on as thoroughly complete musical and dramatic success as was ever witnessed on the stage of any country.

☞ The Cincinnati *Inquirer* suggests that Governor ALLEN would make a good Democratic candidate for President. If you are going to the grave-yard for a candidate, why not take General JACKSON? There are thousands of people in Pennsylvania who vote for JACKSON every year, and by nominating him instead of ALLEN, those votes might count something.

☞ It is claimed by some that the tail of the comet will envelope the earth, or the earth pass through the tail of the comet, but Prof. SAFFORD gives it as his opinion that the comet's tail will not come nearer to the earth than 21,000,000 miles.

☞ St. Louis preachers are disposed to "walk off on their ears." On Sunday last one of them talked his mind quite freely and then expressed a willingness to resign his charge, while another fired hot shot where he thought it would do the most good, and didn't fire at worldly people either.

☞ Cincinnati is making preparations for her annual Exposition, and of course the one this year will eclipse all its predecessors.

☞ The President sent a long distance to get a Postmaster-General, but the opinion is generally expressed that a better selection could not have been made.

☞ Lightning may not strike twice in the same place, but during a recent storm, the steeple of the Presbyterian church at Trenton, N. J., was three times struck and set on fire.

☞ Of course the comet is a scapegoat and must be held responsible when the weather happens to be too hot or too cold. The people are never at a loss to find a cause for their troubles.

☞ It begins to look as though hydrophobia might work itself into a contagious disease in New York City. It has reached that point now where a man "goes mad" when you point a finger at him.

☞ Congress appropriated $225,000 to pay the Washington laborers under the late Board of Public Works, and now attorneys step in and claim one-fourth of this sum for services in procuring the appropriation.

☞ Texas people are excited about wonderful and mysterious occurrences. It frequently happens that when a man is locked up in jail at night, he is found hanging to the limb of a tree, half a mile or more from the jail, the next morning.

☞ The Louisville *Courier Journal* very properly rebukes the managers of the schools in that city for paying smaller salaries to colored teachers than are paid to white teachers of the same grade. That kind of proscription will result in no good.

☞ A boy in New York, aged thirteen, has recovered from a severe attack of hydrophobia. The physicians claim that children may recover from certain forms of this disease, since their imagination does not assist in developing the malady.

☞ A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal* attributes the drought prevailing in some sections of the country to the lack of a prayerful spirit on the part of the people. He evidently forgets that the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust.

☞ A crisis is announced as having taken place in the Dutch Ministry on the 20th of June last. The Chambers rejected the government bill lowering the franchise, and the Ministers in consequence tendered their resignations to the King.

☞ One year ago, the SARTORIS seniors lost a son, and this fact is given out as a sufficient reason for their failure to treat NELLIE and her husband to a reception party. They have quietly dropped into a cottage on the farm, without notice from English people.

☞ The political gossips of Europe affirm that the Czar of Russia and the Queen of England favor the accession of the Prince Imperial to the throne of France, and are plotting to bring about this event, and if successful, NAPOLEON IV. will become the husband of the Princess BEATRICE, VICTORIA'S youngest daughter.

☞ The people of New York are greatly agitated about the method adopted for taking the lives of the dogs collected in the pound. The authorities directed them to be killed with carbonic acid gas, but this does not produce instant death, and the protracted muscular contortions had the appearance of excessive cruelty. Many, taking this appearance of pain to be real, have denounced the authorities most vigorously, when the truth is, this gas is a powerful anæsthetic, and it is not probable that the animals destroyed by it suffer the least pain, whatever appearances may indicate.

☞ The cremationists are increasing in Europe, a cremation furnace in Dresden being in process of construction, while in Switzerland the subject is attracting the attention of all the intelligent and educated classes, and the British Bishop of Manchester has settled all doubts regarding the seeming antagonism between burning and the resurrection of the body by the assurance that the "omnipotence of God is not limited," and that He can raise the dead, whether they are to be raised bodily out of church yards or out of an urn.

☞ Senator CARPENTER addressed the people at Janesville, Wisconsin, on the Fourth. He devoted his attention chiefly to the development of the thought that the promise in the Declaration of Independence of equality, with respect to the pursuit of happiness, will not have been redeemed until labor has a fairer share in its products. In this connection he referred briefly to the transportation question, counselling peaceful measures for the solution of all difficulties. In conclusion, he contended that the United States should no longer delay the recognition of Cuban independence.

☞ Rev. Dr. MAYO, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, but now a distinguished Massachusetts divine, and an ardent friend of temperance, pronounces the prohibitory law of that State a failure. In a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, after pointing out the impossibility of enforcing the law in cities and manufacturing towns, and showing how the trade, hunned out of large establishments, takes refuge in a myriad of tenement houses and dirty little shops, bringing men, women and children check by jowl with a rum jug, and how, behind these, lurk the multitude of private closets, cellars and homes, where alcoholic liquors are ever present, he says:

"There is, therefore, growing up among the sober, religious, temperate people of the State a strong conviction that this policy of repression is one done all round; that the foreign element of our New England population must be assimilated to ourselves by a more sympathetic policy more than driven off, in the old Puritan regulation way, into a region perpetually hostile to our institutions. Unless the people of Massachusetts can learn and practice this lesson of population, the state will finally become a new edition of old England, a country rent up by an endless war of classes.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fourth at the National Capital—A Few Random Thoughts.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1874.

It is the 4th of July, "the Sabbath of the Nation," when all may put aside daily cares, and in gladness, mirth and congratulations celebrate this our ninety-eight anniversary of the independence of the nation. Washington has its picturesque surroundings. To-day, thousands from the Government Departments will celebrate with the people of the city our nation's birth. Many are the excursions and pic-nics planned for enjoyment. Societies, Sunday schools and other organizations have made arrangements to spend the day in shady groves, and upon the verdant turf, where they will eat, drink and be merry, as they recall to mind the past of our Republic, with all that is noble in sentiment and glorious in action. Away to the distant hills, to towns, country and sea-side, the inhabitants of Washington have fled. The out going trains for days have been laden with the seekers after health, fashion or pleasure. The Capital was never more charming than to-day, when it is emptied of fashion, political harangues, and the crowds that always besiege the city on the closing days of a Congressional season. The stillness that comes after the clamor of Congress is full of quietness and peace. The sky of to-day is cloudless and transparently clear. The streets are a most emptied, and the dying sounds of the city music are almost hushed.—There is no fresh mountain air, no rills, no waterfalls, no forest hills and streams, no dreams of poets in the Capitol Grounds, nor within our Capitol. Those are inanimate objects—dreams that pass away. Our hearts turn to the fathers of the Republic. Let us go to the Capitol Grounds, where we may meditate on the venerable forms that rise before us. We may rest among the grand old trees that wave over this consecrated spot, under the shadow of the evergreen, where birds sing their perpetual requiem. We may stand by the marble form of George Washington, and gaze upon him sitting in the centre of the grounds, in a chair mounted in a pedestal of granite, twelve feet high.

Horatio Greenough gave to the Republic this monument of the Father of our Country, and said of it, "This is the birth of my thoughts. I have sacrificed to it the flower of my days, and the freshness of my strength; its every liniament has been moistened by the sweat of my toil and the tears of my exile. I would not barter away its association with my name for the proudest fortune that avarice ever dreamed of." How the chosen friends of Washington cluster around that memory on this grand day. What pen can describe them? What canvas or marble can portray them? They are not here to-day in sculptured marble, but engraved upon the National heart. They live in the Nation's immortality.

Within the Capitol, the marble forms of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rutledge, Marshall and Sumner speak in language of undying thought and action of the grand past, the glorious present, and the prospective future of our Republic. Noble lives, consecrated to American Independence. There is no sign of death in the Capitol to-day. Outside and inside of that grand structure are strewed immortelles and evergreens. Eternal bloom is stamped upon the features of those who have stood by the truths of the Declaration of Independence. They cannot die. They speak "with more than living voices." The Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, the Rotunda and the Supreme Court Room, are vocal with the music of praise, singing with the melody of the oratory of Adams, of Clay, of Calhoun, of Webster and of Sumner, glowing within the living marble and canvas. Here is Washington, pointing to the Capitol, and to the forms of his friends, and gazing upon the flags floating from each wing of the Capitol, as they gracefully keep time to the distant music, chanting the sweet notes of peace and purity. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is the motto engraved upon thousands of flags that float in the breeze this day we celebrate, as the birthday of our country. We are reminded of the flag first unfurled by Washington, when in command of the American forces which surrounded Boston, after the battle of Bunker Hill and before the Declaration of Independence. In a letter written at the time, he calls it the Union flag, and says: "The Union flag is hoisted in compliment to the United Colonies."

Within the walls of the Capitol, every State in the Union treasures its memories and gathers its hopes. Its halls and corridors, its alcoves and arches, its paintings and marbles, speak of the past and point to the future. Let us enter this temple dedicated to Freedom, Justice and Union. We may enter the Capitol through one of the famous bronze doors, designed by Rogers, and cast by Ames, of Mass., at a cost of $50 000. It opens and closes upon the central door upon the north wing, leading to the vestibule of the Senate. We pass through the corridors of the Capitol and enter the Supreme Court room. It is the old Senate Chamber, where Calhoun and Clay and Webster once breathed forth their grand thoughts, from which they were transferred to historical pages. It is where argument and oratory once held their Court. Now oratory slumbers—and thoughts are weighed, and words are measured, by the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Chamber is semi-circular. It has a domed ceiling, studded with stuccoed mouldings and sky-lights. When the Supreme Court is in session, the Judges sit in a row of leather-backed arm chairs, raised on a dais. Over the central chair of the Chief Justice, a gilt eagle is perched. Around the white walls are set brackets, on which are placed the busts of the first four Chief Justices. John Jay was appointed by Washington in 1789. At that time he writes to him: "In nominating you for the important station you now fill, I only acted in conformity with my best judgment, but I thought I did a grateful thing for the good citizens of the United States." The first Chief Justice was appointed from the "Empire State." In 1795 Rutledge, from South Carolina, was appointed Chief Justice by Washington. In 1801, Marshall, from Virginia, was appointed Chief Justice by John Adams. For thirty-four years he occupied the post of Chief Justice. Thirty-two volumes of reports in which his decisions are collected and preserved attest the extent, variety, and importance of his labors. His life of Washington is a beautiful memento of his friendship. In 1835 Taney was appointed by President Jackson—Chief Justice. His bust has been left out of the Supreme Court room. It has stood within a recess in the Senate wing. In 1865 Mr. Trumbull moved to proceed with the consideration of a bill from the House of Representatives to contract with a suitable artist for the execution in marble and delivery in the Supreme Court room of the United States, in the Capitol, of a bust of the late Chief Justice Taney. On the question of taking it up Mr. Sumner said, "I object. An unsuspected country should not make a bust of the author of the Dred Scott decision. What is the office of Chief Justice, if it has been used to betray human rights. Let the busts of those who loved liberty or served in the Court room, where with marble lips they can plead always for human rights." The busts of Taney and Chase will soon be added to those already in the Supreme Court room. In Mr. Everett's eulogy on Chief Justice Chase, before the alumni of Dartmouth College the other day, he said, John Adams, from the Declaration of Independence down, and with the singular felicity of his line of personal descendants, has many titles to renown, but by no act of his life has he done more to maintain the constitutional liberties which he joined in declaring, or to confirm his own fame, than by giving to the United States the great Chief Justice Marshall to be to us forever through every storm that shall beset our ship of State.

"Like a great sea-mark standing every flow,
And saving them that eye it."

In this disposition Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Chase to the vacant seat, and the general voice recognized the great fitness of the selection.

From Chase's boyhood, spent on the bank of Connecticut river—famous as having given birth and nurture to three Chief Justices of the United States, Elsworth, Chase and Waite—through his first lessons in the humanities in beautiful Windsor, his fuller instructions in the loss of this gracious mother, his loved and venerated Dartmouth. In the groups of his contemporaries in public affairs, Mr. Chase is named with the most eminent. In every triumvirate of conspicuous activity he would be naturally associated. In administration it is Stanton, Seward and Chase; in the Senate, Chase, and Seward and Sumner. All these are newly dead, and we accord them a common homage of admiration and gratitude, not yet to be adjusted or weighed out to each." On the day of Everett's eulogy on Chase, Chief Justice Waite addressed the Alumni of Yale College on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the first President of Yale College. How beautiful were his closing words, "Our fathers realized that goodness can only come from those who know how to be good. Hence these surroundings; hence this atmosphere of learning. Knowledge is power; but the true rock on which they built was the rock of their religion. To our eyes now it seems to have been cold and stiff, but it was religion. Time can never take away from the seekers after knowledge a realizing sense of the truth that Connecticut commenced her teachings with an unqualified recognition of the wisdom of the laws which come from above. Such was the beginning. Who can measure the vast magnitude of the results?" With Washington and Lincoln, our new Chief Justice recognizes the laws of the supreme Ruler of nations.

E. H. R

Taking a Lion Alive.

(Russian River Flag June 18.)

J. B. Baker, of this place, has two boys, aged about eighteen and twenty years, living on the old Chenoweth ranch on the Ross Mountain, five miles above the mouth of Russian river and about twenty miles on an air line westerly from Healdsburg. Some weeks ago the boys killed a large female panther or California lion that measured nine feet from tip to tip. The week before last their dogs treed a young male lion, supposed to be one of the cubs. The boys had heard that Woodward would pay a good price for a young California lion, and they determined to capture the animal alive. One climbed the tree and threw a noose over the lion's head. After tying the noose securely, they got another rope around his hind-legs and then lashed him to a pole, lowered him to the ground and carried him home alive and unhurt. The feat was not performed without some risk, for the lion is a year old, and nearly six feet from tip to tip; but the boys managed the capture so well that neither got hurt, except that one had a finger slit by the sharp claws of the beast.

He Lived by MacMahon's Creek.

[From the Washington Star.]

Poets from time immemorial have been allowed considerable license in the construction of figures and the arrangement of words; but this very proper liberty does not justify them in "flyin' in the face of nater" as Howells does in the following extract from his poem, "While the Organ Sings," in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly:

"And while I hark, before my door,
Adown the dusty Concord road
The blue Miami flows once more
As by the cottonwood it flowed."

Now, to the best of our knowledge and belief, Howells never lived on the Miami, nor anywhere near it. His boyhood stream was MacMahon's Creek. That doesn't sound very well in poetry, to be sure; and the poet might therefore be pardoned for substituting for that unromantic name "the blue Miami," if he hadn't committed the still worse mistake of making it flow between or by cottonwoods. It is hardly too much to say that there isn't a cottonwood tree within two hundred miles of the Miami.

Bucking the Tiger.

A professional gambler in Chicago recently "bucked the tiger" for fifty straight hours, without a pause for sleep or refreshments, and managed in that time to lose $11,900. The case is, perhaps, without a parallel; though men have done many things for twenty-four or thirty hours at a stretch, no case is before recorded of so long a labor. It shows also, as the *Times* remarks, "the absorbing power of gaming. One watching by the bedside of a dying child would succumb in less than that period. A man who has the certainty of living but fifty hours would probably spend one fourth of it in sleep, and would give due attention to his food. One escaping from a deadly foe would not fly for so long a time without snatching now and then momentary rest. In short, one can conceive of no other circumstances in which a man would give fifty hours to a single task—circumstances more especially which should tear the chief actor with hope and fear, and harrass him incessantly with the operation of the most destructive of emotions."

Inside of a Jug.

The following is a leading editorial in the Middletown *Constitution*. The writer evinces a profound knowledge of his subject, which could have been acquired only by many years of observation, and which excites our wondering admiration:

"The jug is a most singular utensil. A pail, tumbler or decanter may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that it is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interior is all in darkness. No eye penetrates it—no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it, and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in cleaning the jug, and vice versa. Hence, the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eyes can look into its recesses, and you can only judge of its purity by what comes out of it."

Swift Justice.

Justice is sometimes swift in Oregon, even when administered according to law. A brawling fellow named Gibbons fired a pistol at a woman in Portland. An officer interfered, and Gibbons killed the officer. The next day, Monday, an inquest was held, and on Tuesday Gibbons was committed for trial. On Wednesday he was indicted, on Thursday he was arraigned, on Friday he was found guilty, and on Saturday he was sentenced to be hanged. It is almost needless to add that he hadn't any money.

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Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

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BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Sip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

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READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to direction—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dysentery, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps of Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

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To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

F. M. C., (no address.)—We never use anonymous communications, and would be compelled to decline publishing your lines on that ground alone.

INQUIRER, Stahlstown, Pa.—You can go by rail from San Francisco to Cloverdale (ninety miles) by taking the San Francisco and Northern Road at the former point. You will then be obliged to travel by stage to Roseburg, 200 miles south of Portland, where you will take the Oregon & California Railway to the latter city.—Your best plan perhaps to obtain reliable information regarding Washington territory is to address a letter to Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, Gov. Washington Territory, Olympia, W. T.

W. C. B., Portage, Wis.—The comet which now occupies a conspicuous place in the northwesterly heavens is known as Coggia's comet, having been discovered April 17th by the assistant astronomer at Marseilles, whose name it now bears. The comet is rapidly approaching the earth, and will be brightest from the 25th inst. to Aug. 3d, after which it will gradually withdraw from sight. When the comet reaches its nearest point between the sun and the earth it will still be some twenty-seven millions of miles distant. It is said by distinguished astronomers to be smaller than the comets of 1858 and 1861.

SWINDLER.—We are in receipt of a letter from the postmaster at Batavia, O., in which he says: "Please expose a young man calling himself Wm. H. Robinson, *alias* Ira Brown, who has been traveling over the State representing himself to be agent or proprietor of a pruning shears manufacturing establishment at this place. There is no such establishment located here. Quite a number of letters have been received at this office complaining of his swindling operations. Farmers, look out for him."

M. H., Jonesburg, Montgomery Co., Mo., addresses the following questions to "Wanderer": "In your letter to the Toledo BLADE of June 16, from Granada, Col., you gave something of a description of the Arkansas Valley, yet from what you wrote it leaves me in the dark in regard to a good many things that I would like to know. Now if you will be so kind as to answer a few questions and give me a plain statement, as you view it, you will confer a favor on your interogater. 1. Is there timber for all needful purposes, and, what is the price of lumber? 2. Will the land have to be irrigated all west of Larned in order to produce crops? 3. In your opinion, can sheep be raised profitably now, or will the wolves kill them? 4. Are there homesteads to be taken yet within two or three miles of Larned or Garfield? 5. What would be the probable cost of a small house and lot in those towns? 6. Can you give prices in general—flour, pork, beef, butter and board; also, the price of men's and women's labor? Please answer through the BLADE."

A. G. E., Goshen, Ind.—The reputation of the party named in your letter is good, and he is probably as reliable as any of the physicians who make such cases a specialty.—There are now six weekly papers published in Toledo.

TOPSY.—The addresses you ask are W. W. Alcorn, No 165, and M. S. Davis, No 135, Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.—Prospects are rather dull here now, for finding such an opening as you wish.

S. J. S., Putney, N. Y.—The lines are hardly available, though they are not destitute of poetry. The book in the BLADE book list entitled "Scott with notes," contains all the poetical writings of Sir Walter Scott.—The book in list No 2 by "L. E. L.," contains the poems of Miss Landon.

QUERY, Dayton, Ohio.—Several States (a list of which was given recently in the BLADE) have abolished capital punishment, substituting imprisonment for life. The friends of the measure claim that the change has been generally beneficial in the lessening of crime.

J. F. M., Rock Island, Ills.—You are not entitled to bounty. Apply by letter to Navy Department for certificate of your service.—No duplicate discharge will be given.

MRS. M. E. P., Rosalia, Kan.—First get good cucumbers, then proceed as follows: Be careful in picking not to bruise them; wash them clean; pack them in stone jars, as they are far the best, with one quart of salt to every peck of pickles, and one and a half gallons of water to every five gallons of pickles; also a lump of alum as large as a hen's egg to every five gallons of pickles. When your jar is full put a clean flannel cloth over them with a weight heavy enough to keep them under the brine and keep the cloth clean and free from mold. Now, in soaking them for use, the quicker it is done the better your pickles will be. When freshening keep plenty of fresh water on them. Now scald in a brass or copper kettle, using weak vinegar for the purpose and about enough to cover your pickles, adding a lump of alum as large as a quail's egg to every gallon of pickles. Scald slowly until they get scalding hot, but do not let them boil; take them out and lay them in a stone jar, using cinnamon or cloves to suit the taste. Spread one large coffee cup of sugar to one gallon of pickles over them; then pour vinegar (not too strong) also over them. This vinegar will do for use again. If made in this way they will keep months and be as plump and sweet as the day they were put up. Your vinegar should not be too strong, as that would make them sour and destroy the taste of the sugar.

W. H. H., Leavenworth, Ks.—The act approved June 18, 1874, entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," provides that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost either an arm above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive $24 per month: provided, that no artificial limb, or commutation therefor, shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under this act. This act, by its terms, was to take effect from and after June 18th, 1874. General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has announced that persons embraced within the provisions of this act, can secure the benefits of the same without formal application and without the intervention of an attorney. A power of attorney will not be recognized in an application for the increase of pension provided by this act. A letter from the pensioner addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, enclosing your pension certificate and giving your postoffice address will be a sufficient presentation of your claim.

SUBSCRIBER, Kansas City, Mo.—The bill to grant a pension to all the survivors of the war of 1812, or their widows, was not reached prior to the adjournment of Congress on the 3d ult. It accordingly went over to another session, when it is brought it will yet become a law.

A. G. MOORE, Wheeling, Ind.—submits the following poetical communication to the correspondents column. He would like to know the author and the meaning of the noted charade contained in the lines. Can any one guess the charade or name the author?

"I sit on a rock, while I'm raising the wind
For the storm once abated, I'm gentle and kind,
I see kings at my feet, who will but my nod
To kneel in the dust, which my footsteps have trod.
Though, seen by the world I'm known to but few,
The Gentiles detest me, I'm pork to the Jew.
I never have passed but one night in the dark
And that was with Noah, alone in the Ark.
My weight is three pounds, my length is a mile,
And when I'm discovered you'll say with a smile
My first and my last is the wish of our lair."

C. E. GROVE Alexsiphia, Clark Co., Kan.—Wishes the name and address of our correspondent at San Antonio, Texas. If the latter gentleman will write to Mr. Groves he will confer a favor on both him and the BLADE.

R. C. D., Lowellville, O.—The climate of Colorado is regarded as good for the asthma, though we should barely think Greeley would be the most desirable point.—Two papers are published at Greely; the *Tribune*, weekly, at $2.00 per year, and the *Sun*, also weekly, at $3.00 per year.

J. M. B., Dayton, O.—Congress at its recent session, passed a bill extending the time of filing claims for additional bounty under the law of July 28th 1866. Such claims can now be presented as though they had not been barred by the expiration of the time named in a previous act—January 20th, 1875.

A. L. E., Ash Ridge, Wis.—We suggest that "Trautwine's Engineer's Pocket-Book," is probably what you want. It will cost $5, and it contains a great deal of valuable information. Or, you will find a good work in "Haswell's Engineer's and Mechanic's Pocket Book." Price $3. You can still obtain Zell's Encyclopædia.—Your last question is not intelligible.

F. COOK, Horton, Iowa, writes to the BLADE, on renewing his subscription, to say that he is "well satisfied with the BLADE and cannot get along without it." We mean that he shall continue to be well satisfied, if possible.

JOSIAH H. SHINER, Royal Oak, O.—No action was had at the recent session of Congress on the transportation question. The whole subject was, we believe, referred back to the Committee having it in charge.

JOHN H. B., Mt. Vernon, Iowa.—We shall expect to hear from the Sage of the Cross Roads very shortly.

W. T. W., Spring Green, Wis.—Previous harsh treatment is one of the most frequent causes of a cow's withholding her milk. Use your cow gently, do not hallos at her or suffer her to be afraid of her milker. If she has a calf, its presence at the udder a few moments before milking begins will cause her to give down her milk. A farmer of some experience recommends the simple plan of laying a chain loosely over the cow's back before the milking begins, and says he has found it very efficacious. We do not know how he explains the working of this remedy, but it would certainly be worth trying.

D. D. D., Ullin, Ill.—In a letter to the BLADE "J. W. D." says: "D. D. D. can make blackberry wine that will keep as long as he wants it, if he will measure and mash his berries; then put one-half gallon warm water to every gallon of berries, let them stand over night, strain off the liquor and add 2 pounds good sugar to each gallon of liquor; cork tight in good strong vessels and let stand until October, then strain again, bottle, or return to the same vessel after cleansing it well. (When you first fill put it in the cellar or some cool place immediately.) I have kept wine made in this way three years."

JOHN HAGGAN, Manon Hill, Huntington Co., Pa.—Wishes to procure the address of George R. Spratt, at one time Assistant Surgeon of the 49th regiment Pa. Vol. Infantry.

ROB ROY, Calhoun, Ills.—We cannot throw any light on the "red top" question.—A bridegroom who wishes a neat, but not extravagant dress may wear a black broadcloth frock coat black or white vest, with white tie, and black pantaloons of doeskin. For a morning wedding, substitute lavender pantaloons. In accompanying a lady down stairs you should precede her, but in going up stairs you should follow her.

INQUISITIVE, Cross Plains, Ind.—The Latin preposition *per* may mean through, by, during, for the sake of, on account of. Hence, the word would be correctly used in the sentences you quote.

G. W. K., Little Valley, Minn.—We believe that land warrants are offered for sale at some of the Eastern Land Agencies, but can give you no definite information regarding them. We know of none for sale in this portion of the country.

J. T. B., Moorefield, O.—In the transaction named, the selling party would make just $80. The difference in stating the question would not affect the result.—Phosphorous, as a poison for rats, is put up in a diluted form and spread upon slices of buttered bread.—The approximate size for Welland Canal vessels is—length over all, 140 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. Of course different vessels will vary somewhat from these figures.—The falls of Niagara are about sixteen miles from Lake Erie.

D. MCARTHUR, P. M., Grantsville, Mo.—What the BLADE intended to say was that Mr. Fillmore was named as candidate for Vice-President, not that *he was* the candidate. Your amendment is accepted.

R. L. E., San Fernando, Cal.—You cannot tell the age of a horse by the teeth with any certainty after the animal has passed the age of nine years. The manner in which a horse's age may be told can hardly be explained clearly without the use of plates, which we are not prepared to give.—The other questions in your letter can hardly be answered satisfactorily in the brief compass of a newspaper paragraph. We advise you to procure some good work on the horse and read the chapters devoted to spavin, etc.

A. O. T., Rollin, Mich.—The homestead law does not "discontinue," so far as we are aware. The passage of the recent act amendatory to the "Timber Culture Act," will make some difference in the requirements for obtaining title to public lands in this method, (see synopsis in recent number of this BLADE,) but we are not aware that any material change has been made in the Homestead Act.—If a solid body (suppose a cannon ball) were dropped through a hole, passing from one side of the earth through its center to the other side, the attraction of gravitation would draw the object rapidly downward till it reached the center. Here, if no other force were in operation, the ball would immediately stop. But its own momentum, acquired in the descent, carries the ball beyond the center of the earth, its motion, however, growing constantly slower after having passed that point until it comes to a full stop. The attraction of gravitation again takes possession of the ball, and it is again returned toward the center of the earth. This operation continues, the ball each time going a shorter and still shorter distance beyond the center of the earth, till it finally comes to rest exactly at the center, where it will remain. If you will hang a heavy weight at the end of a cord and set it in motion, having first marked the point where the weight remains at rest, you will see exactly the motions which a body would undergo, if it were allowed to fall toward the center of the earth.

A. J. P., Bluffton, Ind.—The word plebiscite is from the Latin and means a law or decree of the people. The word was originally used by the Romans to signify a law voted upon by the common people without the action or intervention of the Senate.—What Civil Service Reform set about accomplish, was the establishment of some plan whereby candidates for positions in the public service should be selected according to their fitness and ability to perform the duties required, in distinction from the method previously employed by Congressmen and others of making appointments a mere matter of influence or favoritism. The general plan by which this was sought to be accomplished was by competitive examinations, in which the person showing the greatest efficiency was selected to fill the vacant position. Other principles held by the advocates of the Civil Service Reform are the promotion of deserving officials to vacancies above them; that no officer should be removed during his term of office, except for cause, etc., etc.—If you cannot get the book you want of Parmelee, address N. Tobias & Co., No 37 Park Row, New York. They also published it and may yet be able to supply it.—Thanks for your kind letter regarding the BLADE. You may rest assured that your words of commendation and esteem are warmly appreciated.

A Washington (Conn.) man has a very flourishing slip from a vine, brought from the valley of Eshcol, a few miles south of Hebron, in Judea, and it is claimed to be the same as those producing the grapes that the spies brought in who were sent out by Moses.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

True and False in Female Instruction.

[Address of Hon. H. A. M. Henderson, of Ky., before the Teachers at Put-in-Bay.]

Education is not the mere crowding of the memory with facts or principles, but the drawing out and disciplining of the powers for the appreciative perception and assimilative appropriation of truth. Education is something different from information. Information is that which one knows. Education is the capacity to know, direct and employ to useful ends. Information is included in a systematical training—just as a smaller circle may be drawn within a larger one. The *educo* and the *instruo* are two hemispheres which, when brought together, round out the perfect globe of a symmetrical culture. An accurate thinker is an educated mind, whether trained to its office within college walls or in tangled wildernesses. One who can think—analyze the complex and generalize details—marshal the faculties into serried and armed battalions of disciplined force and march them, like the Macedonian phalanx, on the entrenchments of ignorance, each step making an advance, and every advance making an opening before it, is the cultivated mind. Many young ladies plume themselves upon the number of books they have read, not knowing that much reading, without corresponding thought, enervates the mind, superinduces a morbid habit, and furnishes an apology for the intellect to remain as inert as a honey comb while an author's reflections are poured into the empty cells.

The great Robinson said: "There are but few young ladies that have not read more books than I have, and, as for religious books, I could count them over on my fingers in five minutes, but *they are mine.*" It is not what we read, but what we retain and assimilate that profits us. An untrained mind is a mere sieve, and gathers nothing from the great sea of literature. The educated mind is measurably made independent of books. It has been taught to think—to search out the thoughts of God in the great creation. It finds itself attuned to the harmonies of the universe, and every leaf of the forest becomes a lyre, and all the varied voices of nature sound orchestral chimes upon the ear. It hears the sound of the Lord's footsteps at even as the breeze whispers amid the trees of the garden, and as the morning sun flushes the dewy air, a benediction seems to fall from on high over the waking world. To it the lily still wears the beautiful dress with which the great teacher clothed it, and every bird that carols its hymn in the hedge sings a trust-song to the soul. It is such a mind that

"Finds tongues in trees; books in the murmuring brooks;
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

The illustration of the proposition that education puts a mind into hearty sympathy with Nature, and thus protects from the pains of solitude, the *ennui* of ignorance, and the dissipation produced by the poverty of intellectual resources—was fully and transparently made by the speaker. He then proceeded to remark, in substance, that such an education as he had described, given to a woman, would, at home, whether in nursery or drawing room, enable her to commune with inspiriting suggestions and realize that Paradise may be restored in the breast. What woman entranced with her own pleasing thoughts would care to leave this self-created Eden to mingle in a company of heartless, brainless gossips? Education decorates everything and is a more beautiful ornament of the home, than the most elaborate upholstery.

The lecturer continued that the prime defect of modern female education consisted in the ignoring of the great domestic arts of woman's life. Housekeeping and its incidental duties constitute a great business. The woman who conducted it well, deserved as much credit as the man who succeeds in the mechanical arts, in trade, or in the learned professions. Education is power over one's self. Its fundamental idea is discipline. It gives equanimity of temper and a just sense of precision. These qualities are supremely needed in the home. They make a well-ordered household. They put to rout the idle frets and cares of domestic life. They give organizing and directing powers to control servants, discipline children, practice economy and to provide the physical and esthetical conditions of domestic comfort. The nursery, the table, the garden—all will show the beneficial product of the cultured housewife's oversight.

The speaker said he did not contend that the chief end of our wives and daughters was to raise potatoes and cook bread, but he did mean to say that the chief end of their being could never be attained unless they knew how. They might thrum on a piano forever, and draw caricatures of art upon Bristol board, but these partial, parlor accomplishments could never atone for burned biscuits and scorched steak at the breakfast table. The poetry of life is well enough, and woman should have much of it, but the tuneful wires dance out of sight when the dinner bell rings. We may be very transcendental in disposition and take gossamer wings and soar into aerial spheres and dwell amid the light of the higher stars, but this unreasoning appetite will periodically return and grammars, rhetorics, nor the graces, will satisfy its impatient hunger. The German will leave off his discussions of the everlasting *yea* and *nay*—his reveries amid the mysteries of cloudland, to discuss the merits of *lager* beer and *sauer kraut*, and we are quite as materialistic as the Teuton. The happiness and prosperity of the family—the rudimental human institution—the cell from which national life is developed, is largely dependent upon the *culture* of the women. The fashionable school taught few accomplishments that dazzle, a few superficial studies that put them on the road to learning—but nothing to fit for woman's real life, the inevitable duties they must perform as the wife and the mother. The common school, destroyed to such an efficiency as to furnish the kind of education desired, enables parents to

the girls at home and the mother to train her daughters for business of good housekeeping in its ideal arts. Every female school that the girls from under the tuition of mother, should have a professor of culinary art, as well as a professor of

fashionable schools proposed to the pupils for the parlor triumphs of life. He did not condemn accomplishments. Wherever there was remarkable talent for any one of them, he would encourage it by cultivation. He can to demur to the common method of condemning whole generations of girls to one unvarying round of accomplishments. A method where butterflies to sport and bask in the sunshine and blossoms of life's gardens glided dust upon the wings—which ignored the immortality of mind, and did not recognize duty, responsibility, eternal state—education which of the double motive the encouragement of the good, can be blessed with the approval of Almighty God.

He entered a strong protest against the basis of education now, the flower of the home and the foundation of and exclusively making music pupils can faithfully. It was more often abandoned soon after leaving school, or, at least, after getting married. The greatest embarrassment he had ever known in life was to be compelled to stand by some blundering miss at the piano forte, turn over sheet music, and be put upon his ingenuity to tell a flattering lie when the tortured instrument ceased to complain of its bad treatment. Music is a science, and when properly taught can be made an educating element as much as mathematics. When taught it should be with a view of training the mentality of the pupil as well of imparting a pleasing art. The ordinary way was to teach the girl a few pieces. He could see no difference between the automatic performer at the piano and the music box on the mantle piece. Neither play with mental power. Both are mechanical harmonies.

The Western nations all demanding the presence of woman in society, it was of high importance that she should be taught to converse well—conversation being the enchanting feature of social life. Education gives affluence of ideas, gorgeousness of imagery and copiousness of illustration. We had to know well concerning that upon which we talked. Fractional ideas always broke down. Thought must be unitized.

After paying a eulogy to the conversational power of the educated and refined woman, he proceeded to say: If what has been said be in any measure true, you will perceive how false and feeble have been the common methods of female education. Things have been stuck on for show—like the chignon on the head. They are like the confectioner's cake, which, though beautifully iced, the figured embossing covered up a deal of badly mixed and badly baked dough. The modern belle has been taught to paint, and her pictures bear about the same relation to true art that the Saracen's head on a village tavern sign does to Raphael's transfiguration. She has been taught French, and a native Parisian could better understand the dialect of a frog than her few sentences memorized from Telemaque; she has been taught the ornamental branches, and her tatting and tatting keep good company in society; she can crochet and croak, transpose a few sentences of poetry, to the admiration of some brainless fop, and talk a few dippancies she has managed to remember from the fourth reader. She has been taught music, and her attempts to play would give a piano the tooth-ache. There is, absolutely, nothing so corroding to its ivory as her blundering touch. She wakes the sense of harmony to revolt—makes you to feel that the drum of your ear, with muffled tones, is beating the dead march of music.

We live in an age when we have but few children. We have infants "puing in their nurses' arms," but the next we see of them they are little men, dressed with all the art of the draper's most showy skill, whose chief occupation seems to be to demonstrate to the public how expertly they can twirl a rattan cane from the little finger to the thumb and from the thumb to the little finger. And, little women trigged out in frizzles and panniers, bent into interrogation marks, dawdling the Grecian bend, eating ice fans and chewing spruce gum, as if ruminata, coquetting with little men that can swanger and swear, drink whisky, and reel and rot—trifling misletoes that can never grow to be grand old oaks. It would be disgusting, if it were not amusing, to see one of these little young old men leaning up against a pianoforte to hear one of these little young old women taxing a bad voice to slander music, the little young old woman tossing her head and switching her borrowed curls as she pipes out,

"I know not, I care not if guilt's in thy heart,
I know that I love thee whatever thou art."

Our girls are poorly educated; but our boys will never find it out.

And such stams as these we call educated young ladies, when all they can show to prove it is a parchment that would have done better service in raising a fleece upon a sheep's back than in pulling the wool over deluded parents' eyes.

Observe this *finished* young lady more closely. She talks in the language of the most extravagant hyperbole, indifferent to sobriety and sense; she is in constant quest of admirers, and counts life by the number of ball-room conquests; distrustful of the glow of native charms and inner beauty, she bedizens her face with paint; she pinches her waist with stays as if anxious to crowd what little heart she has out of her mouth; she leaves routs with the musicians; she despises cookery books and delights in Madame Demorest; she pins burdens upon her mother, as if she were a camel to be loaded; having no taste for solid reading, she fills her mind with the painted and poisonous confections of idealism and fiction; she is replete with mawkish sentimentality and bankrupt of all interest in realism; she weeps over some imaginary heroine, and has no tear to shed for her wan and wasted seamstress, who sits beneath the smoked rafters and the dripping roof of her garret chamber, sewing until every finger-joint aches, in an agony of despair—making a shroud for herself as she makes the *trousseau* for the bride; she simpers at church, and puns when the minister makes the family a visit, but has balcony talk for her Romeo by moonlight and romantic dreams of escapades from cruel parents; she thinks the New York *Ledger* is a charming paper, and her church paper a good thing for patterns, in short, this milliner's manakin is the veriest sham when put in contrast with every portraiture which reason draws of an educated American woman. Think ye that Wordsworth had such a one in the vision of his muse, when he sang:

"The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command."

These are systems of education framed to make women false—fashionable schools where parlor ornaments are made as taxidermists stuff birds for museums. Foreign professors, with no conception of American life, are employed in them, social lion-eaters, who barecuse their pupils with mental opiates and send thought and feeling out in question of a Utopia more unreal than that of Morris, Signors, Messieurs, Madames, are the catchwords in their catalogues. When you can build palaces out of stones quarried from the rainbow, then you may expect a symmetrical education at the hands of such *dilettantes*. If we would have our "daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace," send them to institutions where such productions as Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" have a wide and noble reading, where the teacher sees God's image in the soul of the pupil and worth of being in its two fold relations to time and eternity are measured in balances squared by the standards of God.

He would not attempt to detail a curriculum for female education. He would say, let nothing be left out under the mistaken idea that woman's mind is to be consecrated to the conquests of the shelves. Let her brain be recognized as a living organ to be developed, and not as a mere receptacle of coin to be filled with the distilled water of flowers.

Men had just as well admit the fact that woman is the intellectual equal of man though her retired life does not afford her the opportunity to put it on gala exhibition. The Somervilles, De Staels, Mulfords, Sigourneys, and hundreds of other women whose names breathe breezy memories through the mind, put at an abashed distance the old platitude that woman is the equal of man in the affections, but his inferior in the intellections. The first is true and the second is a mean attempt to lessen the value of the truth. It is said that among the heavenly hierarchies the seraphim—angels of love—rank higher than the cherubim—angels of light. Taking into account woman's intuitive power, her keen sense of the beautiful, her capacity in the department of ethical and æsthetical literature and their cognates in the realm of art far exceeds that of man.

In the intuitions of her mind, in her aspirations for the pure, in the loves of her heart, she is a sybil—a prophetess. She sees what and where the dull sight of man cannot penetrate. She glances down the collonade of the future and, with a prophetic eye, beholds the procession of events that march with stately tread on to the stage of time. She pierces through matter into the world of spirits, and comprehends much of the unrevealed. She loves flowers as the alphabet of the angels and stars, as the forget-me-nots of Heaven. She puts a wing for a lofty flight, and cuts an empyrean of experience which the pinion of man never ruffles. She is a lyre of ampler range than man—she has octaves of sweetness incomparably above him—upon whose chords the fingers of angels may play the airs of Heaven. Classic Sappho, Corinna, Zenobia, Elizabeth, Lady Grey, Lady Lumley, Joan of Arc—suggest her power. She has rivaled the laureled sons of the muse, the sceptered of empire, and disputed the palm with statesmen, scientists, theologians and warriors. Let the advantages accorded Elizabeth Carter and Madame Dacier be afforded all women, and instances of woman's capacity will multiply to such an extent as to put forever out of the field of controversy the question of woman's intellectual equality. The education of woman should fit her to enter into her field of toil and to achieve her mission. Thus she does when she organizes the home, dries the tear of sorrow, plumes the wing of the soaring heart, and gives to the world and trains to the best uses men who shall reinforce patriotism and religion—men who shall stand up in the pride of conscious worth, feeling that they are clothed with the insignia of nobility, and who shall say as memories of mother, wife and daughter float over the mind,

"Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."

The lecture closed with a brilliant eulogy upon woman, which could no more be reported than a shower of meteors can be photographed successfully. The speaker was frequently applauded, and addressed the largest audience which assembled during the session. At the close, Col. DeWolf, Superintendent of the city schools, of Toledo, moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered the lecturer, which was carried unanimously.

WANDERER HEARD FROM.—On the 15th of May last, three young men attached a card bearing their names to a little rubber balloon, and sent it up. It seems from the following, which is taken from the Clyde *Independent*, that it has been heard from:

"We have in our possession a little balloon that was sent up from Toledo with a card attached to it, and the following written on the card:

"Ed. A. Sayre, Ed. Disbrow, Frank Sayre, of Toledo, by Balloon air-line.

"The little balloon was picked up on Mr. John Lee's farm, a distance, in an air-line from Toledo, of about 40 miles. The date is not given when the balloon was sent up."

The first two gentlemen named in the card are from Erie, Pa., the last one is employed in REED & HUBER'S drug store, whence the the balloon was sent on its ethereal journey.

FINLAY'S IMPROVEMENTS.—MR. WILLIAM FINLAY, not content with the magnificent building he erected for a brewery last year, has almost doubled it in size this summer, continuing it through to Water street. The building is now 85 feet wide by 240 deep, and six stories in height. Mr. FINLAY has laid a foundation around the remainder of the block, which we understand, he will build on next season. It will be, when completed, the largest building for that purpose in the country. The magnificent Chamber of Commerce building and the brewery, make two prominent monuments for "the poor emigrant."

THE NARROW GAUGE.—The Narrow Gauge Road to Maumee City will be in operation in a few days, and the citizens of Waterville and grand Rapids are agitating the question of its extension to the head of the Rapids. It is too good a thing to be permitted to stop at Maumee City. There is also talk of extending it to Van Wert, and once at Grand Rapids, its completion through to that place at an early day cannot be doubted. There is great need of a road through that country, and there is no reason why the extension should not be made at once.

ARRESTED FOR EVADING THE REVENUE LAW.—On the 8th inst. Edward Ladd, of Jackson township, Putnam county, O., was arrested by M. C. O'CONOR, U. S. Deputy Marshal, and brought to this city last evening. He is charged with selling distilled liquors as a retail dealer without paying the special tax, and for failure to keep, in his place of business, stamps denoting the payment of special tax as a retail dealer.

WATER BONDS.—MR. JOHN SINCLAIR, now in New York as the Financial Agent of the City for the sale of Water Bonds, is making excellent progress. $100,000 have already been sent to him, and he is in a fair way to dispose of all that is deemed necessary. We shall have money in circulation here before many days.

Hon. Charles Foster is suggested as a Republican candidate for next Governor of Ohio. Not so bad.—*Cleveland Herald.*

We object. The Northwestern portion of Ohio wants at least one good man in Congress. FOSTER is in the right place.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

New Paris, Ind.

EDITOR BLADE:—The machine shops of Bontrake, Deitz & Co., known as the Steam Bending Works, a large frame structure, took fire this morning at about one o'clock. It is supposed it caught near the middle of the main building on the first floor, by some cause unknown, and burned to the ground in twenty minutes, together with all the machinery and manufactured material. The loss is estimated at $10,000. No insurance. J.

July 9, 1874.

Stryker.

EDITOR BLADE:—Ninety degrees atmospheric pressure is the leading excitement in this latitude, this week. There are other places that beat this, no doubt, but we are willing to turn all rewards of merit to aspirants for anything warmer than this report.

It is said that A. S. Wilson has sold out to C. L. Luce his store of goods.

Hay and grain harvest are in lively process of storage this week, yielding better than estimated at first.

Leavitt Bell Ringers and our Sunday School concerts have softened the temper of passionate nature so that we can fan our dog-days without an unusual amount of snorting as a community. M.

July 8th.

☞ The *Commercial* does not know that SHERWOOD is a candidate for renomination. We rather think SHERWOOD himself will have doubts upon that subject when he hears from the people.

Political News.

After two days session the Democratic Congressional Convention at Bucyrus has nominated J. M. Cowan, of Ashland county, on the 250th ballot.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The **REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE** has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, reliable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very neat.*

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The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, METALLIC CARTRIDGES &C.

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The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1 and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages.
Scott—With Notes, 656 pages.
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages.
Burns—With Memoir, etc., 656 pages.
Moore's Poetical Works, 800 pages.
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages.
Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait.
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Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems.
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett.
Kirke White, (by Southey.) Illustrated.
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert.
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated.
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert.
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates.
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Ainsworth's Ballads.
Humorous Poetry.
Spencer's Complete Works.
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations.
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations.
Campbell's Thomas' Poetical Works.
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated.
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated.
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This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For $3.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $2.50 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works." With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous illustrations.
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Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus, The Complete Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Milton's Poems.
"Wonders of the World."
"History of the American Revolution."

The Works of Thomas Moore.
The Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queene of Spenser.
Poems of Chaucer and Spenser.
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works.
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns.
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore, edited by eminent artists.
Fielding's Writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except "Wonders of the World and "History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technics, Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet-makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE, J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

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A THIRD TERM.

Senator GORDON, of Alabama, who claims to be on "cordial" terms with President GRANT, is very emphatic in his expression of belief that GRANT desires to be elected President for a third term. A reporter for the Atlanta *Herald* recently interviewed the Senator, and from his account of what was said, we extract the following:

In response to the query whether he believed a third election was desired by the President, Gen. Gordon said:

"I certainly do. I think that President Grant is exceedingly anxious to run again, and is very apt to do so. I am very intimate with him; as much so as almost any one, and he is always very cordial with me. I think he certainly intends to run again."

When asked whether he would receive the Republican nomination, the Senator said:

"I don't think General Grant desires a party nomination at their hands. His ambition is to run as the people's candidate, not as a Democrat or a Republican, but as a candidate of the people of the United States—as a candidate of a great Grant party, if you please. Evidences of this ambition are evinced daily. His absolute independence of all Republican leaders; the indifference with which he incurs the enmity of Morton, Logan or Butler, and, above all, the evident pains he takes to show the South that he is not her enemy. A man can not be with Grant any length of time before he catches his kindly drift in favor of the Southern people. His idea seems to be to show our people that he is President, not of one section, but of the republic, and that he shall deal to them just such judgments as to those who followed the stars and stripes. Still, if Grant wants the nomination of the Republican party he will get it. Not that they prefer him to any other candidate. Not at all. For with the tradition of the republic, and the spirit of our institutions so decidedly against such a course, they will be timid about offering a third term candidate. They will nominate him, though, because they will be afraid not to do it. For two reasons: First, they believe he is the only man who can lead the Republican party to victory. And (they are right in this) that he is much stronger than his party. Second, they fear that if they leave him out he will be picked up by some middle party, or even by the Democratic party, and run against them. Hence, if he wants the nomination, in my opinion, he will get it without any trouble."

We are not disposed to give full credit to the theory presented by Senator GORDON. GRANT may be ambitious to serve as President for a longer period than any of his predecessors, and the men who hold office under him may be anxious for such a result; but Senator GORDON pays a poor compliment to General GRANT when he assumes that the man who is so much indebted to the Republican party, would become its enemy merely to gratify an ambition to be President for a longer term than any of those who have preceded him. The President is certainly not so weak as to suppose that he could build up a "GRANT party," with the least show of ability to carry the country against the Republican party; and the talk about his consenting to be a candidate on the Democratic ticket, is idle nonsense. Senator GORDON is very much mistaken in supposing that the Republican party is indebted to General GRANT and that he is stronger than the party. The Republican party has a strength of its own, which is affected but little by the effort or conduct of any one man. Nor are we prepared to believe that the Republican party would feel compelled to nominate GRANT for a third term should he ask them to thus honor him. The party has plenty of worthy men whom it can elect to the Presidency, and is not under such straightened circumstances that it is compelled to act in accordance with the dictation of any one man, or set of men.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for August, has just been issued from the the press, and is as full of good things as an egg is of meat. People who read it—and their name is legion—declare that it is growing better and better with each successive number, and those who have examined the matter in the current number are sure of it. If you want a feast of pleasant reading for these hot days send ten cents for a copy of the NATIONAL MONTHLY for August.

THE WEEK.

The new Commissioners of the District of Columbia have been busily at work during the past week in arranging for the early settlement of the affairs of the District. It is found by the Commissioners that it will require some $225,000 to meet the July interest on the District indebtedness, $475,000 to redeem the securities now in pledge, and nearly $600,000 to pay off the clerical and laboring forces of the late District Government. The Commissioners will enter upon a system of the strictest economy and retrenchment, having already abolished the office of Public Printer, Deputy Auditer and Treasurer of the District, and also the three Depaty Collectors of Taxes. The Commissioners on the 11th issued a lengthy official order, still further reducing the forces of the District, and providing for the sale of superfluous property.—Gen. O. O. HOWARD has been ordered to relieve Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, the officer commanding the Department of the Columbia. The latter officer has not been re-assigned to duty.—Attorney General WILLIAMS has appointed Hon. A. G. RIDDLE assistant Attorney General, with instructions to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law the cases growing out of the recent safe blowing at the office of the District Attorney, and Mr. RIDDLE has formally accepted.—Gen. WM. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney.—The tax-payers of the District of Columbia have organized a committee of seventy for the purposes of protecting their interests and prosecuting such officers of the late district government as may have been guilty of a misappropriation of the District funds. It is stated in the same connection that some $800,000 of the District taxes are due and unpaid.—Much interest is felt in Washington at present over the efforts of ex-Governor SHEPHERD to procure an indictment of CHARLES A. DANA of the New York *Sun*, for alleged libel, the proceedings being based on the new press law passed just before the adjournment of Congress. At latest advices no indictment had been reported by the Grand Jury.—A report was circulated during the past week to the effect that Vice-President WILSON was on the point of tendering his resignation on account of serious ill health. This statement has been contradicted by a Boston dispatch of the 11th, stating that Mr. WILSON'S health is now better than at any time since his illness.

Mayor HAVEMEYER of New York, having re-appointed to office Police Commissioners GARDNER and CHARLICK after their recent conviction for misdemeanors, charges have been preferred against him which will probably result in his removal by Governor DIX, since public feeling against him is very strong.—The recent freight agents convention held in New York, decided on increasing the live stock tariff to nearly double the former figures.—The New York Produce Exchange propose the adoption of a new series of rules, regarding the grading and delivery of grain in that city. The proposed changes meet with general favor at the hands of the members of the Exchange, who say that the new rules will afford facilities for prompt delivery and shipment of grain, which will lessen in a great degree the cost of handling it under the present method, and secure to the trade the adoption of a universal scale of grades. They also say that the facilities for buying and selling grain will be increased to a great extent.—The officers of the principal Railroad Companies at their recent session in New York, decided to greatly reduce the number of ticket agencies, and in fact to abolish all beyond the regular offices established by the companies. It was argued that these latter meet all the requirements of the traveling public, and that the commissions paid to other agents and the additional expense in printing and advertising were useless expenditures; that they brought no increase of business.—The Orangemen of New York celebrated the battle of the Boyne on Saturday, about 1,000 men appearing in procession. The day passed quietly, and no collisions or disturbances occurred.

The Right Rev. JAMES O'GORMAN, Catholic Bishop of the Omaha diocese, died at that place on the 5th inst. Two days later, at Baltimore, occurred the death of the Right Rev. RICHARD WHELAN, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Wheeling, West Virginia.—Governor DAVIS, of Minnesota, has appealed to the Secretary of War, and subsequently to the country at large, for aid in behalf of the people of the southwestern portion of that State, their farms having been devastated by grasshoppers. The people are said to be greatly in need of provisions, and serious suffering will ensue unless aid is extended them.—Crop reports from Arkansas and Nebraska indicate a most favorable state of things; wheat has been harvested safely for the most part, and recent rains have greatly stimulated the growth of corn and potatoes.—In Southern and Western Kentucky, on the other hand, but little rain has fallen for the past three months, and crops in many localities are almost entirely destroyed.—Hon. ALEX. H. STEVENS, of Georgia, announces his intention not to be a candidate for Congress at the coming election, on account of ill health.

The telegraph brings the announcement of another reservoir disaster on Monday, at Middlefield, Hampshire county, Mass. This reservoir covered about one hundred acres, and was built about thirty years ago. Fortunately the disaster was unattended with any loss of life, though the damage of property in the towns of Middlefield and Chester and their immediate vicinity, is very heavy. The Boston & Albany Railroad will also suffer seriously, and the total damage, is estimated at not less than $350,000. Our telegraphic summary gives such particulars as we have been able to obtain.

At Kissingen, Germany, on Monday, an unknown young man attempted to assassinate Prince BISMARCK, firing upon him with a pistol. The ball grazed the wrist of the Prince, doing no serious harm, and the assassin was promptly arrested.

English papers oppose the pending reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, claiming that its adoption would tend to the ultimate absorption of the latter by the former.—Affairs in France are still excited and unsettled. President MACMAHON, in a message to the Assembly on the 10th inst., refused to concede any of the powers granted to him by the act of extension, and urged the Assembly to take such action as should permit the organization of the Government.—Our synopsis of foreign telegraphic news will be found full and interesting.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

The bill passed so hastily by the last Congress for the suppression of the liberty of the press, was worded in so apparently harmless a manner, and withal so ambiguously, that it was voted for in the hurry for adjournment without comprehension of its workings. That it is unconstitutional, every lawyer in the United States will admit, if he has the power of reasoning clearly and understands the law. Its first section provides that the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in the district, and not lawfully triable in any other Court. This is all right, and while the second section reads quite as harmlessly and innocently to those who are unacquainted with its meaning, and who are deceived by it, as were the members of Congress, who, ignorant of its workings voted for it, it really strikes a very severe blow at liberty of the press, if it can be enforced, which, however, eminent legal authorities affirm it can not be.

This second section above alluded to provides that "the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia." And ignorance of this Judiciary act has caused those members of Congress who hurriedly voted for the bill to commit a grave error, since its effect is to pass just such a press gag law as Mr. CARPENTER wished and did not secure. This thirty-third section of the Judiciary act above alluded to, and now made applicable to the District of Columbia, is as follows:

Sec. 33. For any crime against the United States (libel is made such a crime by the act just passed), the offender may, in the discretion of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, of a Justice of the United States, or by any Justice of the Peace or other magistrate of any of the States where he may be found, at the expense of the United States be arrested imprisoned, or bailed; and copies of process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the Clerk's office of said Court, together with the recognizance of witnesses for their appearance in the case. The Criminal Court of the District of Columbia may require appearance, on pain of imprisonment. If such commitment of offender or witness is made in any part of the United States except the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Judge where the delinquent is imprisoned seasonably to issue, and of the Marshall of the district to execute, a warrant for the removal of the offender and witnesses, or either of them, as the case may be, to the said District of Columbia.

Thus, if any temporary or permanent resident of the District of Columbia considers himself libelled in any newspaper of the Union, either through its editorial columns or by correspondents, he is empowered by this law to arrest the editors and publishers of such papers and carry them to Washington for trial at Government expense. If this law can be successfully carried out, it must operate as a great restriction to the liberty of the press, but that it can not be enforced is evident, if the sixth amendment of the Constitution of the Unites amounts to anything, since this declares that the jury that tries a man for crime must be summoned from the judicial district in which the crime was committed. Judge BLATCHFORD, of New York, in the case of Mr. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, when the latter was arrested upon a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner, charged with libeling a Government official, and the effort was made to carry him to Washington for trial, discharged Mr. DANA from custody, and Judge COOLEY, in his Constitutional Limitations, approves of Judge BLATCHFORD'S decision in this case. Whether Mr. CARPENTER is the author of this bill or not does not appear, and it is affirmed that he denies having had anything to do with it, but since it so evidently coincides with the bill he desired to have passed for curtailing the liberty of the press, its authorship is, *nolens volens*, ascribed to him. The Chicago *Tribune*, in an article giving a summary of the bill, and how the workings of it can be enforced, concludes by saying:

Speaking for one newspaper, we wish to remark that we shall pay no attention whatever to this *lettre de cachet*. It does not amount to a respectable threat. It is a "gag," fit only to grace the boards of a minstrel show. It will not scare even the Post-office organs of the rural districts.

☞ Persons having bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, issued by the Osage National Bank, at Osage, Iowa, may find some trouble in passing them. It seems that this bank was entered, about three years ago, and its vaults robbed of two hundred and fifty sheets of unsigned five-dollar notes, which represented five thousand dollars, there being four notes on each sheet. The redemption division of the Treasury Department has received six of these notes, on which the signature of the President and Cashier of the bank had been forged, apparently by the same persons. The Government is not responsible for these notes, and they were rejected. The bank having such notes in circulation will probably be decided to be responsible.

☞ "THE BLADE IS A VALUABLE paper for home perusal," writes JOHN J. SHOWERS, of Oriental, Pa. We always know how to value such appreciation as Mr. SHOWERS displays for his paper.

☞ A French mathematician has discovered that in fifty years the average Frenchman has slept 600 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, spent 1,500 days in eating, and been sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, and 4,600 pounds of vegetables, fish, etc., and drank 7,000 gallons of liquids. There are 18,250 days in a half century, and from the above statement it would seem that man slept just one-third of the time.

THE WHEAT CROP.

There can be no doubt but the present season can show the largest yield of wheat ever known in this country. Many persons regard this fact as conclusive evidence that the price of flour must fall to very low figures. A little reflection, however, will convince them that a large crop of wheat in this country can have but little effect upon the markets of the world. With our present transportation facilities, a good foreign demand must insure fair prices here. Formerly, before the days of Railroads, prices were more affected by local demand, and consequently were generally very low in agricultural districts. Now, if a demand exists in any part of the world, the effect is felt upon our home markets. Besides, farmers have reached that point where they will hold their grain, rather than sell at low figures. Should prices suffer material decline, a large per cent. of the grain will be withheld from market. Through these causes, we predict the continuance of fair prices for wheat and flour, notwithstanding the unprecedented crop which the farmers are harvesting.

WOOL.

Eastern manufacturers are buying very sparingly, evidently looking for a decline in the prices of wool, but the *Commercial Bulletin* thinks their hopes will not be realized. Prices remain firm, and the rates paid throughout the West are relatively higher than those prevailing at the seaboard. This fact will tend to keep large quantities of wool out of market, except at round rates. The wool purchased at current Western rates must have the effect to keep up the prices. The farmer at the West has little ground upon which to hope for higher figures than those which have prevailed since the season opened. Middle men may be compelled to hold their fleeces until next spring to save themselves.

☞ A WHOLE LIBRARY IS SECURED by sending $3.00 for the three BLADE publications. Remember that this gives you a valuable general weekly, a sprightly home monthly of sixteen pages, and an entertaining literary magazine, all for a comparatively small cost. Hundreds of our subscribers who have tried this plan express themselves as more than satisfied.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat*, in an article referring to the statements recently made respecting President GRANT'S desire to be a candidate for a third term, says:

But no party can succeed at the polls with a third term candidate. Nomination will be equivalent to defeat. Such defiance of the popular thought would itself presage disaster. It would be a losing game from the beginning. In a republic it is impossible to war against the public will; and that will has in no manner been more distinctly indicated, than in its conviction deliberately formed and frequently and unhesitatingly expressed, that the incumbency of the presidential chair shall be limited to eight years. "You cannot kick against the pricks." A party, however strong, whatever its prestige or the number of its triumphs, would simply commit suicide if it attempted, on whatever urgency of conditions or fallacy of reasoning, to reverse the well established custom of the nation, by going into a Presidential canvass with a candidate who had already been twice elected.

We state our views thus frankly, because the time has come when they should be stated. We have been disposed to make light of this issue, as not having any practical bearing. We do not yet believe it to be a serious question; but we would not be misapprehended, nor would we have our silence construed into consent. It is the duty of the Republican press now to state its views without reserve and without equivocation. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of that press are with us in the position we have taken. They should speak out and lay this ghost of Cæsarism which haunts the imaginations of so many men.

☞ CHRIS KERN, Lima Creek, Mo., says: "The BLADE is a paper always well worth reading, and so long as I can raise the money to pay for it, I shall remain a subscriber." We might multiply just such testimonials as this indefinitely, but a few will show the casual reader what its old subscribers think of the BLADE. It is at once the best and the cheapest paper published for the farming community.

☞ The wheat harvest is now at flood-tide, and from all quarters we receive reports of the largest yield known for many years. In some localities, other crops are suffering in consequence of the drought, but the aggregate production will be without precedent in the history of the country. With a sufficient amount of currency to meet the demands of trade, the current year could not have been otherwise than one of great progress, but the contraction blunder has blocked the wheels, and everything moves at a snail's pace.

☞ The Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, the American publishers of the works of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, are receiving subscriptions from the children of the United States for the benefit of the aged and impoverished author, who has written so many delightful stories for their entertainment. The sum which Mr. ANDERSEN receives for the copyright of his works is very meagre, and while it keeps him from absolute want, his income is so limited that any testimonial from his American friends will be received with gratitude by him.

☞ IF YOU WANT a good home paper that your *wife* will read, subscribe for the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL. There is no better use that can be made of seventy-five cents than to invest it in a year's subscription to this popular and growing home paper.

☞ A Scientific Association of Arcachon, in the province of Gironde, France, has devoted much time, capital and study to ostreiculture, or the production of oysters. The Association have a museum containing large aquariums, wherein everything connected with the enterprise is demonstrated to pupils, and aside from this they publish technical and statistical works, illustrative of their past success, and explanatory of the best modes of rearing oysters.

☞ The ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN historical novels are now collected and published in two classes, viz.: "Romans Nationaux," and "Romans Populaires." They relate to the revolutions of 1789, 1815 and 1848, and present historical narratives of Alsace and Lorraine.

EUROPEAN REPUBLICANISM.

European republicanism presents a strange anomaly, since in France and Spain, where it is the nominally recognized government, there is less comprehension of political liberty among the masses, than in England or Germany. And, therefore, should the present Republic of Spain emerge again into a monarchy, or that of France into an Empire, it would excite no great surprise with those who believe that free government, in order to be successful and permanent, must rest on popular intelligence. Indeed, the Marshal-President of Spain, to whom its government is now entrusted, is known as a political intriguer and trickster, whose whole career has manifested that the advancement of his own interests and his personal aggrandizement is the first object and patriotism the second. With the defeats which the Carlists have met since last January, their hopes of success are fast vanishing, and their entire subjugation is a mere matter of time. Whether when this is accomplished the Spanish Republic will continue to exist, is an enigma which the most astute political observer can not solve, since no matter what name may be applied to the Government of Spain, it must in effect remain monarchial or oligarchial until the masses of her people have been educated to the comprehension of political liberty, of whose nature they are now so utterly ignorant.

The latest developments in France augur permanency to the Republic, and should MACMAHON conduct the Government as impartially to all political parties as he has hitherto done, notwithstanding the aristocratic features of Republican France in its present transitory state, the gradual enlightenment which her people are receiving is the best instruction which can train them to a future understanding of the principles of national political freedom. The differences between the Right and Right Centre, or the Bourbons and Orleanists, which it was believed would be adjudicated by the adherence of the Count of PARIS to the Count de CHAMBORD, so far from being amicably settled, as was supposed, have broken out afresh, and all hopes that the Monarchists will unite have in effect been abandoned. The hatred which they bore to NAPOLEON IV., and through which they hoped to effect a compromise between them, having proved powerless over their individual personal ambition, it is now affirmed that the Orleanists will declare in favor of the continuance of the Republic, rather than to strengthen by their adherance the chances of the Count de CHAMBORD or the Prince Imperial. And thus by the division of Monarchists and Imperialists, the present Republic of France appears to have entered upon a longer lease of existence, so that there is hope that there the experiment of free government will not prove the failure which it is probable will be the case in Spain, and that with time the enlightenment of the people will follow, and France will demonstrate to the world that she has learned, through great tribulation, the difficult lesson of self-government, although many years must elapse before she can establish the democratic permanence which has obtained so firm a footing in the United States.

☞ "I THINK THE BLADE one of the best papers I can get," writes W. H. SMITH, of Lone Star, Texas. Mr. SMITH finds the BLADE as valuable in Texas as do other readers in Maine.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—Such is the expressive name of a new and valuable invention recently introduced to the public by Mr. J. C. TILTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The Woman's Friend is claimed to be the best device for washing clothes with the least wear and labor, and has given very general satisfaction to those who have tried it. Particulars are given on our eighth page.

☞ The Arabs are plundering and robbing the Mohomedan Pilgrims on their way to Mecca, to such an extent that safety is only secured by traveling through the desert in large caravans, with every means for self defence in readiness at any moment to repel attacks from the Bedouins.

☞ It is proposed to establish Free Training Schools for Women in the city of New York, where those desiring employment as house servants will be taught to cook and perform other household services, of which so many who now seek this kind of employment are ignorant.

☞ It is affirmed that the Emperor of Austria desires to visit the Pope, if the latter will grant him an audience. But owing to some differences between the two potentates, the Pope has thus far declined to receive the Son of the Hapsburgs.

☞ A Brooklyn poet calls the comet a celestial whitewash brush in search of the souls of "Christian statesmen." It would take a vast deal of brushing to whitewash some in this section, and even then the corruption would ooze out to astonish and disgust the people.

☞ It is claimed that by a recent discovery, cotton can be directly spun from the seed without its subjection to the ginning process. The invention has been successfully tested at the "Mountain Cotton Mills," at Bolton Station, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

☞ Mr. RUSKIN has refused a medal from the Royal Institution of British Architects, of London, who have been in the habit of annually conferring a golden decoration upon some distinguished person.

☞ A portion of the property of General LEE, sold by the United States during the war for taxes, has been restored by the U. S. Court of the District of Virginia, to the heirs of the rebel leader.

☞ Official publication has been made of the marriage of the Princess MARIE-LOUISE, the eldest daughter of the King of Belgium, and Duke PHILIP FERDINAND of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

☞ It is reported that Hon. HOSEA JEWETT will not accept the Presidency of the Erie Road. He probably sees trouble ahead for that corporation.

A SINGULAR RESULT.

Strange things occur in this world. On the 3d inst., the BLADE drew a somewhat elaborate picture of professional office-seekers, detailing the well known methods of their operations—pointing out the manner in which "rings" are formed by candidates for Congressional honors and emoluments, by means of which county, township, and municipal offices are controled and placed in "ring" hands, government offices sold to those who will bargain to furnish the largest amount of caucus packing material, and also referring to the difference between that kind of a Representative and one who is not an office-seeker, but an honest and faithful servant of the people. On the 6th inst., another article appeared, in which the fact that the greatest danger to our Republic is found in the corruption of the people by professional politicians was elaborated. Strange as it may seem, the *Commercial* at once admitted that the general truths stated by us were damaging to Mr. SHERWOOD and his keepers, and undertook to defend Mr. S., although the BLADE had not even so much as mentioned his name, or that of any other person. So the coat evidently fit SHERWOOD and his ring managers, and the *Commercial* had the indiscretion to put it on and wear it in plain view of the public. Was there ever a more shameless confession of corrupt practices? Was there ever a more prompt plea of "guilty" entered in any case? If Mr. SHERWOOD and his office-holding co-workers were not guilty of every wrong pointed out in the articles referred to, why did the *Commercial* enter a plea of "guilty" in their behalf? Why did they raise the cry of "You mean us?" This corrupt "ring" now stands before the public in the light of offenders who have confessed their guilt, and yet they propose to "brass it through," and hope to continue their power by packing caucuses and controling conventions. They will find it up-hill business. The people have fully determined to rebuke and spew out every political mountebank who may undertake to defeat their wishes, believing that in this way alone can the political atmosphere be purified. Our advices from the various counties in this Congressional district indicate a general disposition to accept this plea of guilty and to act upon it. How any man, or set of men, can hope to receive public endorsement, after confessing to such corruption, and with the evidence fresh in the minds of the people, is more than we can understand. He must either suppose that the people are as great knaves as himself, or that they are such fools that they cannot attend to their own interests. The people will give such politicians a lesson this fall which cannot be misunderstood, and which may undeceive some persons.

☞ The British House of Commons has been in existence for a long time, and yet they have only just recently had a wind machine provided for their hall. In this country, for several years, almost every Congressional district has sent such a machine to Congress; but the people think it too expensive and propose to do so no more.

The far reaching results of the invention of the new method of curing Hernia, are most surprising. The Elastic Truss *without* metal spring, retains the Rupture without any exception, in every case, and under all circumstances. It is worn with the greatest ease both night and day and if not taken off at all, soon effects a permanent cure. Sold at a price within the means of all. This Truss is sent to all parts of the country by mail, by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway New York, who furnish descriptive circulars free on application.

☞ Sudden wealth upsets men as frequently as it makes them. Very few know how to use money unless they have earned it by painful application to business. The man who drew the big Crosby Opera House in Chicago, some years ago, died a poor man, for he had not been used to handling such sums of money, and lost it. The journeyman carpenter, in Peoria, Ill., who, three years ago, fell heir to $250,000, by the death of an uncle, has his money yet; for he was so conscious of his inability to use it as other men do, and so afraid of losing it, that he simply hoards it, taking from the principal enough each week to pay his expenses. He thinks it will support him as long as he lives, as it doubtless will; but a more miserable man never lived. Johnny Steele, the Petroleum Prince, ran through his millions in riotous living inside of three years. The number who have used suddenly acquired wealth wisely, is very small. L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., is an exception. He held a ticket in the third Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library, and that ticket drew the capital prize of $100,000. Mr. Keith, a cool, self-poised man of business, simply went to Louisville, took his money at the hands of Gov. Bramlette, the manager, and went home with it, and, without any particular fuss, invested it in his business, and is rapidly converting that $100,000 into $200,000. Should he draw the grand prize of $250,000 in the fifth (and last) of these popular concerts, that takes place in Louisville, July 31st, he would be precisely the man that he now is. Such men are never unduly elated or unduly depressed. They are self-poised, and keep always on an even keel. Every man believes he could use money wisely, but few do it. We should like to be tried with a million or two. Would that we held the ticket that is to draw that $250,000! We would try to hold the money.

☞ It is claimed that by a recent discovery, cotton can be directly spun from the seed without its subjection to the ginning process. The invention has been successfully tested at the "Mountain Cotton Mills," at Bolton Station, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

☞ Mr. RUSKIN has refused a medal from the Royal Institution of British Architects, of London, who have been in the habit of annually conferring a golden decoration upon some distinguished person.

☞ A portion of the property of General LEE, sold by the United States during the war for taxes, has been restored by the U. S. Court of the District of Virginia, to the heirs of the rebel leader.

☞ Official publication has been made of the marriage of the Princess MARIE-LOUISE, the eldest daughter of the King of Belgium, and Duke PHILIP FERDINAND of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

☞ It is reported that Hon. HOSEA JEWETT will not accept the Presidency of the Erie Road. He probably sees trouble ahead for that corporation.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton dull; 17¾c for middling uplands. Flour is a shade firmer; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is better, with moderate export inquiry; receipts 72,000 bu; sales 56,000 bu; 135@136c for No 2 Chicago; 140@141c for No 2 Milwaukee; 142c for No 1 spring; 135@136c for winter red. Rye quiet. Corn is firmer; receipts 128,000 bu; sales 76,000 bu at 77@79c for western mixed; 79@80c for western yellow. Barley is nominal. Oats firm; receipts 32,000 bu; sales 29,000 bu at 59@62c for mixed western; 65@67c for white. Pork firm at $19 25@19 50 for new mess. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef nominal for western. Lard quiet; 11 13 16 for steam. Whiskey, 93c. Sugar unchanged. Petroleum—5¾c for crude and 12¾@13¼c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, July 14.—Flour, the market for flour has been fairly active; prices were slightly higher with Fine, $3 50@4 50; Extra, $4 50@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@7 75 and Rye flour $4 00@$4 50 per bbl. Wheat—The market for wheat has been more active, and prices have changed very little with spot Amber selling at 1c better at 126c; seller July, 122c; seller August, 121c. There has been no No 2 Amber Michigan on the market. Extra White Michigan, changed hands at 15c. For No 1 White Michigan 142c was paid. No 2 White Michigan and No 1 White Wabash was not on the market; for No 2 White Wabash sellers received 150c, new 140, and seller July 138c. No 2 White Wabash was on the market and was obtained at 128c. No 2 Kentucky White Wheat was disposed of at 145c. No. 1 Red Wabash was obtained at 130c, an advance of 1c over last week's price. No. 2 Red regular, brought 122c; new seller August 119¾c. There was no No 3 Red sold, prices nominally a shade higher. One lot of Rejected Wheat was disposed of at 100c. Corn—The Corn market has been quite active and prices have tenced upward. Spot High mixed sold at 67c; seller August 66¾c, and seller September 66¾c. Low-mixed Corn sold at 66c; No Grade at 65c. For Damaged Corn 54¼c was paid. White Corn has been on the market in small quantities, and sold at 74¾c, while Yellow Corn brought 68c. Oats—The market for Oats has been dull, 27c being the best bid made for No. 1, no sales. No. 2 commanded 55c, and for Michigan Oats 56c was paid. Mill feed has been quiet and prices have been better, with $14 00 for bran and $15 00 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings were offered at $23 per ton. Corn meal sold at $26, and Chop feed at $28. Pork quiet at $20 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams a shade higher; sales at 14¾c per lb. Lard, 11¾@13c for prime in bbls and kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6¼c for rough and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—35c for fresh roll, 18@20c for fresh in kegs and 14@15c for common per lb. Fruits somewhat higher; Dried Apples, 10c; dried peaches, 2½@5c per lb. Potatoes, 125c for old peach blows and 140c for new and 160 for old Early Rose, 100c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 14@15c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 250 for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 130c per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 15c; dressed chickens, 13c. per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 93c. Cheese, 11¾@12c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.50; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $30@35; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, July 11.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee held at 135c. Corn dull at 72@75c.

MILWAUKEE, July 13—9:30 A. M.—Wheat firm; No. 1, 122½c; No. 2, 120c cash; 116c seller August; 111c seller September. Receipts, 73,000 bu; shipments, 96,000 bu.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Wheat firm and better; No 1 red not quoted; No 2 do, 120c. Corn steady; mixed, 70@71c. Oats quiet; No 1 State and western, 54c; No 2, do, 52c; white, 55c. Petroleum quiet and weak; standard white in car lots, 10c; Ohio State test to 150 deg. 13c.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Wheat sold at about 132c for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; in fair demand; buyers holding off. Corn firm; offerings light; sales 8,000 bu No 2 and high mixed car lots at 70@72c; 100 bu samples at 64½c. Oats in fair demand; sales 16,000 bu No 2 Chicago at 54¾c; 35,000 bu do at 55c. Freights dull; wheat 9½c; corn 8¾c; oats 6c.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour dull. Wheat in good demand; red, 110@115c; white, 115@125c. Corn firm and scarce; mixed, 66@68c. Oats scarce and firm at 55@60c. Cotton steady at 16½c. Whisky firm at 94c. Pork quiet at 19¾@19¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib at 9¾c asked; 9¾; clear, 9¾c. Bacon firm and scarce; shoulders 8¾c bid; clear rib, 10¼c; clear 10¾@10¾c.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; No 3 red fall at 105c; No 2 do, 115c. Corn higher and unsettled at 64c on track. Oats firm at 55c in east elevator. Rye quiet at 80c. Whiskey steady at 95c. Pork firm at $20 50. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders and clear rib at Council Bluffs, 8¾@9¾c. Bacon firm and advancing at 8¾c, 8¾c, 10¼c, and 11¾c. Lard unchanged. Hogs strong; light, $5 25@5 50; heavy, $6@6 25; receipts, 1,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—Flour quiet; superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 62@7 75; State, Indiana and Ohio, $6 00@7 25. Wheat, market dull; red, 145c; old, 155@156c; amber, 144@145c. Rye, 100c. Corn firm; yellow, 78¾@79c; western mixed, 78@79c. Oats quiet; white western, 67@68c; mixed, 62@64c. Butter active; choice western, 23@25c; fair to good, 20c. Cheese weak; prime, 11@11¾c; half skims, 8@9c. Eggs firm; receipts light; western fresh, 24@25c. Whiskey held at 98½c. Petroleum dull; refined, 12¾@12¾c; crude, 8¾@8¾c. Provisions, advancing tendency. Mess pork, $19 25.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine, $4 25@4 50; do extra, $5 25@6 00; family flour, $6 00@8 00. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana red, 130@140c; western spring, 130@132c; choice white, 145@150c. Corn weak; western mixed, new, 77c; old, 78c. Oats firm; western mixed, 75@76c; white, 75c. Rye dull and nominal at 100@110c. Provisions—Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 10¾@10¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 8¾@8¾c; clear rib sides, 11¾@11¾c. Hams—sugar cured, 14@16c. Lard, 12¾@12¾c. Butter in fair demand; western, 23@25c. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged; fair to prime Rio, 20¾@20¾c. Whiskey quiet at 100c.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour quiet but firmer. Wheat fairly active and higher; 115¾@116c cash or seller July; 110¾c seller August. Corn firm and active at 61¾c cash or seller July; 61¾c seller August. Oats in good speculative demand and firm at 47¾@48¾c cash; 45¾c seller July; 34¾c seller August. Rye steady and firm at 88. Barley easier 105c bid for seller September. Whiskey firm at 94¾c. Pork active, firm and higher at $19 37½ cash or seller July; $19 40 August; $19 50@19 55 September. Lard active and higher at $11 37½ cash; $11 40 seller August. Hogs fairly active and steady; sales at $5 50@6 00; general market, $5 75@6 20; receipts, 11,000 head.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Beef cattle—Market dull and lower; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 00@7 25; fair to good, $6 00@6 75; common, $5 75@6 50 ₱ cwt. Sheep dull at $4 50@5 75

LICENSE OR NO LICENSE?

The people of Ohio will soon be called upon to vote for or against authorizing the Legislature to pass a law to license the sale of ardent spirits. The question is one of no little importance, and one, too, upon which there may be honest differences of opinion. There is a disposition on the part of some opponents of a license system to deal in coarse denunciation and abuse of those who do not agree with them, but this only disgusts thoughtful persons, who desire to see the question settled upon its merits alone. It is, practically, a question between the free and unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and contraction of the traffic by means of a rigid license system. We now have just as good a prohibitary law as can be passed by any legislature, and yet it is, practically, a blank upon our statute book. Does any one suppose that it will be enforced in the future? There certainly can be no reason for such a supposition; neither can any one hope to see any other prohibitory law enforced without a great change in public sentiment.

These facts admitted, what is the plain duty of voters? There are no persons who wish to vote in favor of intemperance and drunkenness. There are those who believe that a glass of beer, or even stronger drink, is occasionally beneficial. These occasional, or moderate, drinkers are the persons who prevent the enforcement of prohibitory laws. They argue that stimulants, taken in proper quantities, are beneficial to them, and that because some other men make brutes of themselves is no reason why the moderate drinker should be deprived of that which is actually necessary to preserve his health and life. They don't understand why they should be punished because other persons commit gross offenses against society. Every one must admit that there is some force in this chain of reasoning, and every well informed person must know that any law designed to prohibit the traffic entirely, will meet with the opposition of all who are or can be influenced by that kind of argument.

The whole question, therefore, is one as to what will result in the greatest good. As already stated, we have tried laws to regulate and prohibit the traffic, and they have failed. Shall these failures be repeated? Shall we continue our efforts to do that which experience has demonstrated cannot be done? Or, shall we not rather inquire what *can* be done, and make *some* progress towards restricting the traffic and curtailing its evils? Would not a rigid license system accomplish this result? Would it not be the means of saving many thousands from drunkenness and its kindred vices who must go to wreck and ruin under our present system, which it is sought to perpetuate by the defeat of the license system? If so, are not those who vote to perpetuate unrestricted traffic in liquor, responsible for the results of that traffic? These are questions which every voter must answer for himself, and he should be careful to give a correct answer at the polls.

☞ Mr. N. H. CALLARD, for some years mail agent on the T., W. & W. Railway, and subsequently on the D. & M. Road, resigned his position and some time thereafter published a letter, over his own signature, severely criticising the anti-Civil Service Reform conduct of Mr. SHERWOOD; whereupon one of the "ring" managers replied, claiming that Mr. CALLARD was a "sore-head"—that he had been changed to a route which caused a reduction of his salary, and that he was incompetent to discharge his duties. Mr. C. at once convinced the public that the charge of incompetency was false, having in his possession ample indorsement from his superiors. Then it was stated that Mr. SHERWOOD, although aware that Mr. C. was incompetent, protested against his removal and succeeded in having CALLARD retained. Thus, it will be seen, the zeal of the defender's of PAT. DOWLING's Representative got far in advance of their judgment, since in seeking to establish a false and slanderous charge against Mr. CALLARD they found it necessary to present SHERWOOD in the light of one who would lend his influence to keep incompetent men in office. Verily, SHERWOOD has good grounds for wishing to be delivered from his friends.

The rush of emigration this year is not wholly to this country. Nearly 2,000 steerage passengers sailed from New York last Saturday, and more was anxious to go. The cause for this stampede are ten-fold. First, the reduction of nearly fifty per cent. in steamer rates, and, second, the stagnant condition of the labor market. There are more men out of employment in New York—and that city is a representative of other parts of the country—than for years before. There is little, if anything to be gained by a voyage to Europe in the way of finding work, but a poor man is better off where he has friends and relatives. He will get sympathy from them if nothing else.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Let the contraction screw be turned once more, and there will not be ships enough to carry off those who will seek labor and business in other countries.—With such evidences of business stagnation and suffering, what a relief it would be to have another "memorandum."

☞ Should the weather prove favorable, the annual Regatta of the Northwestern Boating Association, which occurs in this city next week, will be the greatest success of the kind ever witnessed in the West. There will not only be the largest attendance of Clubs, but the people are coming from all sections to witness the contests. Toledo will be prepared to afford all—Boat Clubs and visitors—facilities for comfort and enjoyment.

☞ The article which appeared in the BLADE of the 3d inst.—"Who for Congress?"—is pronounced "remarkable" by several journals, but we have yet to see the first one which undertook to state wherein it was remarkable. It was simply a faithful and true picture of the methods by which professional politicians manipulate caucuses and trade in public offices.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* pronounces Governor ASHLEY a sound Democrat, but thinks he cannot be nominated for Congress because he is in favor of woman suffrage and specie payment.

GEN. SHERWOOD'S CARD.

Elsewhere, to-day, we publish a card from Gen. I. R. SHERWOOD explaining his connection with the removal of Mr. E. V. MCMAKEN from the Toledo Postoffice, and the appointment of Capt. P. H. DOWLING thereto.

To one point only in the card we wish to call especial attention, viz: That General SHERWOOD explicitly acknowledges *that the appointment of a personal friend without consultation with the citizens of Toledo, who were alone interested*, WAS WRONG. He excuses himself however, by stating just as explicitly, that he was deceived into the belief that the change would be satisfactory to the people.

The acknowledgement is the main point—the question of misrepresentation we leave to be settled between Gen. SHERWOOD and Captain DOWLING. If Gen. SHERWOOD's statement be true, never was man so grossly imposed upon. For there were but three men in Toledo who knew of the raid upon MCMAKEN prior to its consummation. And when remonstrances against the outrage were going forward by the hundred, an attempt was made to offset it by petitions for confirmation, but the fuglers who had it in hand could get no names. In fact had the matter been left to the people of the city at that time, Captain DOWLING would have been beaten an hundred to one. And solely because of the method of getting the appointment, the same result would occur were an election to be held to-day.

Gen. SHERWOOD's card is a full and complete vindication of the BLADE. We based our strictures upon the Representative upon one point, namely, that the offices of the District belonged to the people, and were not the property of the Congressman, to be used for personal considerations among personal friends. Gen. SHERWOOD admits that his disposition of the Toledo Postoffice was a mistake, and thereby acknowledges the justness of the BLADE's comments upon the transaction.

We will say, however, that, if it be true, as Gen. SHERWOOD asserts, the President had determined to remove Mr. MCMAKEN, it was unfortunate for Gen. SHERWOOD that he did not undeceive His Excellency. It is unfortunate that he did not remove from the President's mind the false impressions there lodged against a faithful officer, and put himself squarely on record as opposed to an act of gross injustice to a good man.

It is likewise unfortunate, if the President still persisted in this removal, that General SHERWOOD did not say to the people of Toledo: "The President will have a new Post Master for Toledo—whom shall it be?" Had he done this, and had Capt. DOWLING obtained the voice of the city, no one could have complained.

We rejoice, however, that the discussion has taken place. We have no idea that there will ever be a repetition of this business in this District. The unanimity of the people in their condemnation of this act, and the exceeding plainness of their protest has been felt. They have asserted their right to be heard in such matters, and we rather think that hereafter Representatives will be very careful to keep at least one side of their heads turned homeward. The Republican party professes to be the party of progress; it must not go back to the worst practices of the corrupt organizations which preceded it.

☞ The Marietta *Register* opposes the new Constitution, objecting to the clause giving a salary to members of the Legislature, the length of the term for which members of the Supreme Court are chosen, to cumulative voting, salaries of county officers, &c. The vote will probably be light, and the fate of the Constitution is by no means certain.

OHIO NEWS.

The Youngstown Rolling Mill Company and the Folding Hat Rack Company of Cincinnati, each filed at the office of the Secretary of State, a certificate of increase of capital stock on Monday.

The Columbus Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has changed its name to the "Humane Society of Columbus;" has become incorporated, and, with some of the best citizens of Columbus in the Board of Directors, seems likely at last to enter upon its benevolent work. Now we hope Baber can have peace.

Dayton has just sent one man to the penitentiary for horse stealing, and now another is under arrest.

Hon. Thomas J. Orr, formerly of Bucyrus, Ohio, and an ex-Senator, is dead.

At Mansfield, the other day, one of the ladies of the crusade, in a public prayer, prayed that "Almighty God would take Moses R. Dickey and shake him over hell-fire awhile." Why was this? Moses is a member in good standing in the M. E. Church, and his only crime is defending Etz, who was being sued by the crusaders.

INDIANA NEWS.

A general slaughter of unmuzzled dogs has begun in Fort Wayne.

Xenia offers a premium to the best looking lady who attends their next fair.

There are about 5,000 children in the state over ten years of age who cannot read.

Arthur Stuart, of Logansport, took the prize of $100, given for the best oratory at Amherst College, Mass., last week.—This is the second prize he has taken for oratory.

A Mr. Mahin, of New Castle, has 35 colonies of Italian bees, from one of which he recently took 75 pounds of honey.

Mrs. Mary Minzie, a lady 87 years of age, living near Pierceton, was recently stung by a bee, from the effects of which she died in twenty minutes.

Rev. E. Hamilton, of Terre Haute who has for four months been very sick, and who was intending a visit to the springs in Wisconsin for his health, has suffered a relapse, and is in as bad condition as ever.

The New Albany correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* says: "We were shown yesterday, a piece of pig iron made by the Southern Indiana Coal and Iron Company's Furnace at Sinoia. This iron was made from ore on the lands of the company in Martin county, without mixing Missouri ore, and is pronounced a very superior article of foundry ore. This is a feature the owners of the furnace did not expect."

☞ The comet is fast disappearing. It is now about sixty millions of miles from the earth and will soon be lost to sight.

THE POST OFFICE IMBROGLIO.

A Card from Gen. Sherwood.

EDITOR BLADE: With reference to this unfortunate Postoffice controversy, I desire to say:

First—I never promised office to Capt. Dowling or any other person previous to my election to Congress, nor was the matter ever discussed or even mentioned.

Second—I never had any desire or intention to remove Mr. McMaken, nor did I ever discuss the propriety of removing him, or ask any advice of any citizen of the district upon the policy of removing him previous to my departure for Washington.

Third—I have never made any charges against Mr. McMaken, to any official in Washington.

Fourth—His removal could not have been accomplished by me, under the Civil Service rules and tenure of office act. The President's grounds for removal were stated to other members of Congress besides myself, and involved matters with which I never had the remotest connection, and to which I never called the President's attention. Upon this point I refer to the Hon. Chas. Foster, of Fostoria.

Fifth—After President Grant had nominated Capt. Dowling for Postmaster on my recommendation, and after the protests from Toledo against his confirmation had been received, Senator Sherman decided not to confirm. He afterwards decided to confirm, after satisfactory information that the rejection of Capt. Dowling would not secure the retention of Mr. McMaken.

Sixth—I was convinced, that the removal of Mr. McMaken, was determined upon. I am frank to confess that the appointment of a personal friend to fill Mr. McMaken's place, without consultation with the citizens of Toledo was unwise, but I was led to believe that the nomination of Capt. Dowling, would give entire satisfaction, and I acted accordingly. Yours, etc.,

I. R. SHERWOOD.

Toledo, O., July 14, 1874.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Who For Congress?"

EDITOR BLADE:—In your Saturday's (July 11th) issue of the BLADE I read an article entitled, "Who for Congress?" with some interest, and am gratified to learn that "J. R." has named so many worthy and competent men, who are not mountebank politicians, neither dishonest nor saleable men, and whom "J. R." has timely remarked would do honor to the 6th District. Feeling a strong desire that our District should be *well represented* by an upright, honest, true man, a man devoted to principle more than to any party, a man of strict integrity, a man who would do honor to his District and who is an able lawyer—permit me to chose from the number named by "J. R." and name the *Hon. A. M. Pratt*, of Bryan, Williams county, as a man possessing all of the above qualifications, above reproach, who spurns little things, (in which little politicians dabble,) and ask the sound, well-thinking Republicans of this District to nominate him for Congress, and let us be *represented* by a *man*, in whom we may all feel proud and feel that our District is highly honored.

July 13, 1874. I. Z.

THE TEACHERS.

Complete List of Appointments for the Ensuing Year.

Below we give a complete list of the appointments, as far as made, of teachers, for the schools for the ensuing year:

Superintendent—Col. D. F. DeWolf.
Superintendent's Clerk—Emma M. Taylor.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Reuben M. Streeter.
Ass't Principal—Sarah R. Folger.
Ass't Principal—Mary E. Dennison.
Ass't Principal—Josephine E. Bruce.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Henry D. Pierce.
Ass't Principal—Irene Brown.
Ass't Principal—Anna H. Baldwin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NO. 1.

Principal—A. A. McDonald.
Ass't Principal—Mattie N. Cronise.
Ass't Principal—Orpha E. Parmelee.
Ass't Principal—Mary E. Dodd.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NO. 2.

Principal—Emily M. Ensign.
Ass't Principal—L. Nelly Baldwin.
Ass't Principal—Minnie Neely.

INTERMEDIATE—NO. 1.

Principal—Lucia R. Robbins.
Ass't Principal—Carrie M. Card.

INTERMEDIATE NO. 2.

Principal—Mary E. Ott.
Assistant Principal—Alice L. Bangs.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

German—C. R. Konopak.
German—Marguerettia Otten.
French—Ella Bell.
Drawing—Sibyl Williams.
Music—Mary R. Pomeroy.

STICKNEY AVENUE.

Principal and Senior Intermediate—Mattie Weeks.
Senior Secondary—Maggie Hamilton.
Junior Intermediate—Marie Moore.
Junior Secondary—Sarah Smith.
Senior Primary—Marion Leland.
Junior Primary—Emily Norton.
Principal of Temporary School—Martha Cahoon.

LAGRANGE STREET.

Principal and Intermediate—Antoinette Nicholas.
Assistant—Elizabeth Hayes.
Senior Secondary—Amelia Morton.
Senior Secondary Assistant—Mary Norton.
Junior Secondary—Jennie Brownlee.
Senior Primary—Sarah Hayes.
Junior Primary—Evelyn A. Shepard.
Junior Primary—Sarah D. Jermain.
German Secondary—Morris Lowenshal.
German Primary—Marie P. Hirth.

ERIE STREET.

Principal and Intermediate—Sarah C. Ensign.
Junior Intermediate—Ella B. Dorr.
Senior Secondary—Belle Wylie.
Junior Secondary—Cecilia Lilleland, Julia E. Carkner.
Senior Primary—Mary Bond.
Junior Primary—Helen W. Skinner, Lucy M. Nicholson.
German Secondary—Sarah Wright.
German Primary—Emma J. Mark.

WOODRUFF AVENUE.

Principal and Senior Secondary—Mrs. Addie L. Curtis.
Junior Secondary—Eleanor Southard.
Senior Primary—Ella Taylor.
Junior Primary—Mary E. Galvin.

JEFFERSON STREET.

Principal and Senior Primary—Charlotte S. Forsythe.
Junior Intermediate—Anna M. Prentiss.
Senior Secondary—Nellie Taylor.
Junior Secondary—Ella G. Hall.
Junior Primary—Hattie Commager.
German Primary—John Lippman.

ILLINOIS STREET.

Principal and Senior Primary—Anna Titus.
Senior Secondary—Sarah Mulholland.
Junior Secondary—Eliza Owens.
Junior Primary—Ada M. Ritchie.

NEBRASKA AVENUE.

Principal and Secondary—Lizzie F. McGreevey.
English Secondary—Lizzie E. Duguid.
English Primary—Ellen A. King.
German Secondary—Mary Anliker.
Primary—Emma Lagershausen.

WALBRIDGE AVENUE.

Principal—Clara Thornburg.

BROADWAY.

Principal and Senior Intermediate—Calista Fay.
Assistant—Alice Atkins.
Senior Secondary—Maggie S. Gilchrist.
Junior Secondary—Ella N. French.
Senior Primary—Endora Gregg.
Junior Primary—Ella Comisk.
MAUMEE AVENUE.
Principal—Emma Ingraham.

ST. CLAIR STREET.

Principal and Senior Secondary—Maria Hilbard.
Grammar—H. Josephine Crane.
Junior Intermediate—Ophelia Head.
Junior Secondary—Lucy Wright.
Senior Primary—Mrs. Alice Richardson.
Assistant Senior Primary—Mary Conway.
Junior Primary—Jennie Balfe.
German Secondary—Fred. Mau.
German Secondary—Lucie A. Cutter.
German Primary—Emma Koch.

YONDOTA STREET.

Principal and Junior Secondary—Angie McNeil.
Grammar—Kate Badger.
Senior Intermediate—Gusta McClintock.
Junior Intermediate—Abbie E. Card.
Senior Secondary—Mary Packard.
German Primary—John E. Ecker.
Senior Primary—Lizzie A. Healy, Annie L. Hanlon.
Junior Primary—Jennie Mettler.

FASSET STREET.

Principal and Secondary—Mattie Mettler
Primary—Carrie Danzey.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Principal and "A" Intermediate—Martin Friedburg.
Junior Intermediate—Lillie B. Head.
Senior Secondary—Mary H. Twichell.
Junior Secondary—Marietta Johnson.
Senior Primary—Grace Ackland.
Junior Primary—Aggie Mofman.
German Secondary—Marie Franck.
Junior Primary—Addie George.

SHERMAN STREET.

Principal and "A" Intermediate—Eva McGeorge.
Junior Intermediate—Mary Jacquette.
Senior Secondary—Ella Richardson.
Junior Secondary—Ada Cheney.
Senior Primary—Clara Honberger.
Junior Primary—Sarah J. Foley, Fannie Peck.
Special teacher of music—Mrs. E. L. Pierson.

ANOTHER MURDER.

One Man Killed, One Probably Fatally Wounded, and Several Seriously Injured.

Sunday night another drunken rowoccurred which ended in the killing of one man and the wounding of several others. It seems, from the facts that we have been able to gather that on the east side of the river, about half a mile beyond the German Orphan Asylum, there are four families named Simmons, Miller, Koch and Ackerman. The first two have always been at the point of war with the latter, and whenever an opportunity for battering each other was presented it was seized, and the result was always the complete demoralization of one or the other of the parties.

Sunday afternoons the residents of that neighborhood have been in the habit of playing cards and drinking in a saloon kept by a woman known as Mrs. Eberle, and very often they have had serious difficulties at that place.

Sunday afternoon there was quite a crowd there, among whom were the male members of the four families spoken of above. After playing cards and drinking till after ten o'clock, the party started for home, and on their way the fight commenced, which resulted in the terrible tragedy. It is not definitely known how the difficulty originated, as every one of the party gives a different statement, but the effects are the same, no matter who started it. It seems that two of the parties, Koch and Simmons, had knives in their possession, and in the scrimmage, used them freely. Clubs were the main weapons used, and with these all of the fighters were terribly beaten. A man named Michael Smith, who was not engaged in the row, was stabbed with one of the knives just below the right knee, the blow severing the main artery and causing him to bleed to death in a few minutes. John Simmons was stabbed in the right side, and his wound, which is very severe, will probably prove fatal. About one o'clock this morning, word reached the Police Station that a murder had been committed near widow Eberle's saloon, and Roundsman SULLIVAN and Detective KINGSBURY immediately proceeded to the scene of the conflict, and arrested Simmons, Koch and Ackerman, and brought them to the Station House.

Regatta Notes.

The following are the entries up to date for the grand regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association, July 22d and 23d:

DOUBLE SCULLS.—Wm. B. Curtis and Frank E. Yates, of Chicago Scullers.

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—T. A. Allcock, Chas. T. Corning, Wm. B. Curtis and Frank E. Yates, of Chicago Scullers.

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—John H. Edelmann, Chicago Scullers; F. D. Standish, of Excelsiors Detroit, and C. A. Ward, of Goquac Club, Battle Creek.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED.—Wah-Wah-Sums, Saginaw boats, "David H. Jerome" and "Sarah A. Bullock;" Excelsiors, Detroit, boat, "Wm. Woodbridge Abbott."

JUNIOR FOUR-OARED.—Excelsiors, Detroit, boats, "Wm. Woodbridge Abbott" and "Sylph."

SENIOR SIX-OARED.—Wah-Wah-Sum, Saginaw, boat "Ezra Rust;" Excelsiors, Detroit, boat "Emily L. Russell."

JUNIOR SIX-OARED.—Excelsiors, Detroit, boat "Emily L. Russell."

HEAVY BARGES.—Watauga, Detroit, ten-pared barge "Wm. B. Wesson;" Excelsior, Detroit, ten-oared barge "Alcyon."

Entries are still in progress, and it is safe to say that the number will be nearly doubled before the closing of the lists. It will be seen that no Toledo boats are given among the preceding clubs.

We understand that several parties from a distance are anxious to enter the lists for a tub race, and while the Association has not contemplated any such novel feature in this year's programme, are yet inclined to look favorably on the proposition, provided any of our Toledo boys will take an interest in the matter. Who will enter the tub race? Don't all speak at once.

A PENITENTIARY OFFENSE.—Last night a boy 16 years of age came to Detective CAVANAUGH at the Depot and told him that a brakeman on a Lake Shore train had robbed him of his money, and then thrown him off the train while it was going at full speed. The boy remembered the numbered of the caboose of the train and gave it to the Detective, who immediately started out in pursuit of the robber. He found him asleep in a caboose on the Middle Ground, and the boy identified him as the man that had taken his money and pushed him from the train.

The boy is a smart and inteligent looking lad, says that his name is ERNST MAYER, and that his home is in New Orleans. He has been working in Saratoga, New York, and is now on his way home. At Cleveland a man told him he might ride in a freight car. When near Bellevue, he was discovered by the brakesman who kicked him several times, took his money from him, and then shoved him from the cars. The boy, singularly enough, was not injured, and walked from Bellevue, which is in Huron county, to Clyde where he took the train for Toledo.

As the robbery happened in another county, the brakesman, who gave his name as Frank Blaine, cannot be tried here, and when our reporter saw MAYER last he had not decided whether he would go to Huron county and wait there until the next term of court sits or not. He should do so, for the practice of taking money from passengers is becoming too frequent to be pleasant, and this case may be a good warning.

THE DEFIANCE NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th inst., JAMES A. ORCUTT, Esq., was elected President of the Defiance National Bank, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of the late VIRGIL SOUTHE. At the same time JOSHUA F. OTTLEY, Esq., was elected Vice-President of this Bank, in place of JAS. A. ORCUTT, who resigned that position to accept the Presidency.

APPOINTMENT.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "E. D. CUMBERLAND, formerly cashier of the Canada Southern Bridge Company and as such, well known in this city, has recently been appointed general paymaster of the Canada Southern Railway. Mr. CUMBERLAND's headquarters is at St. Thomas, Ontario."

THE BETHEL EXCURSION.—Next Friday, Father BEATTY, of the Bethel, gives a grand excursion to Grosse Isle over the Lake Shore Railway. No pains have been spared to make the excursion as pleasant as possible, and a large number will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity of helping the Bethel, and at the same time make a pleasant trip.

The train will leave the Union Depot at half past seven instead of eight o'clock as hitherto been stated.

SENSIBLE.—Each year the Regatta has been held here, certain tugs, run by the same pilot, has done some damage to the racing boats. This year the crews need have no fear of being run down by her, for she has been hired for both days of the Regatta, and will be tied up. This is a good move, and it is hoped that other tugs will lay up on those days, or use great care not to get in the way of the boats.

WESTERN PETS.—This summer, Mr. ALEX. WEBER, who lives on the corner of Summit and Lagrange streets, made a trip out West. Being fond of hunting, he often tried his hand on the denizens of the forests in that wild country. While hunting near Lincoln, Nebaska, he suddenly came upon a wolf's den. Killing the two old ones, he captured two young ones alive, and brought them home with him. They are the attraction around these corners just now.

TOOK A TRIP.—Monday Sheriff MOORE accompanied six persons to the State hotel at Columbus. The names, offenses, and sentences are as follows:

Bryan Sweeney, assault with intent to kill; three years.
Charles Jackson, assault with intent to rape; seven years.
Chas. Schaller, burglary; one year.
Robert Lee, burglary; three years.
Conrad Poe, robbery; three years.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Monday, morning the Court of Common Pleas convened at 9 o'clock, and various motions were heard. Among other business transacted was the sentencing of Policeman MCGUIRE, who was convicted some time ago of beating a prisoner while taking him to the Station House. He was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $100 and the costs for prosecuting the case. It is highly probably that MCGUIRE will be able to pay the fine immediately, and will not be obliged to be absent from his post of duty.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—The Detroit *Free Press* makes the following statement: "The managers of the Canada Southern Railway have inaugurated a series of summer excursions which will afford all residents along the line of their road an opportunity to visit at Gross Isle and enjoy for the better part of an entire day the boating, bathing, fishing and other recreations which that beautiful spot affords. Commencing on Wednesday next extra cars will be attached to the morning trains leaving Detroit, Fayette and Toledo, for the sole object of affording accommodations to excursionists at those places and all intermediate stations. Every Wednesday during the summer passengers will be carried to Grosse Isle for one fare the round trip. Considering the cheap rates and the great attractions of Grosse Isle, these excursions must become quite popular.

THE OLD STORY.—Yesterday a jolly sailor made the acquaintance of a confiding damsel, on Summit street, and proposed to her that she should take a trip to Montreal with him, on his vessel, then lying at the dock near the foot of Adams street. She assented, and went aboard of the vessel. About three o'clock this morning, he proposed to her to take a little stroll up around town as the boat would not leave for some hours. To this she agreed, and arm in arm the passed from the boat to the wharf and thence up town. Arriving at Summit street near Madison, the sailor stopped a moment and said, "wait a bit, M——, I have forgotten my purse. I'll run back and get it, and we'll have a little refreshment before we leave." So saying he turned back and returned to the vessel just as her gang plank was being taken in. He leaped aboard, and turning around beheld his lovely companion of a few hours' acquaintance rushing frantically after him, and but a few rods away. Arriving at the pier just as the boat was well out into the river, she proceeded to give the sailor-deceiver a piece of her mind more expressive than elegant. She wound up the remark that she "would know better than to take the word of them sailors hereafter.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

EDITOR BLADE:—Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mark Richardson, of Maumee, preached on our streets to a small audience. He is one of the old-fashioned kind of preachers, who don't sugar-coat his thoughts in the least, but denounces all who differ from him, upon religious or social questions, with most refreshing earnestness and bitterness.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School Concert last evening, under the direction of Supt. Hanson, was a complete success. The story of the Cross was presented in a most beautiful and impressive manner. Brief remarks were made by Revs. Adams and Taylor.

The anti-license convention at Bowling Green next Saturday, is understood to be a scheme to swell the Prohibition vote of the county. When the cloven foot discovers itself to some who signed the call they will wish they had not been so hasty. E.

Perrysburg, July 13, 1874.

Henry County.

NAPOLEON, July 14, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—Last Saturday, I sent a card to the *Commercial* in reply to its attack upon myself in Friday's edition. In this morning's issue, he gives as his reason for refusing to publish the article, that my manner is "grossly offensive and insulting," and regrets that I have never "taken any lessons in manners." I notice, in the same column, he accuses the editor of the BLADE with seeking *"simply to eke out a few ill-gotten dollars—playing the hypocrite for money."* Of course, there can be nothing abusive nor insulting in such language from the editor of the *Commercial*. Had I used such language, in place of the "offensive and insulting epithets" found in my article, it would have been satisfactory, and, possibly, far more appropriate; but, having no manners, no wonder I was incapable of drawing such fine distinctions.

"Playing the hypocrite for money." That reminds one of a little transaction in Toledo a few years ago, during a Congressional campaign, in which the *Commercial* was reputed to be an interested party. Still, we Democrats should find no fault with that; but it will not work in this matter.

The following is the article it refused to publish:

NAPOLEON, O., July 10, 1874.

EDITOR TOLEDO COMMERCIAL, DEAR SIR:—In this morning's edition of your paper you publish an editorial, a column and a half in length, with the caption, "The Henry County Defaulters," which is a great libel on many of our county officials. The article is full of misrepresentations, and taken as a whole, is a base fabrication, gotten up for political capital to be used in the coming campaign. When the investigating committee make any direct charges against any officer, I doubt not he will be fully ready and able to meet them—as yet none such have been made. It is the latter part only of the article which I desire to notice at present.

You state in substance, that the Deputy Auditor, who is also "book-keeper in the Treasurer's office," has in five years "accumulated between ten and twelve acres of land," besides "supporting his family in very handsome style," and is now "erecting an elegant residence which will cost about $15,000," and all "on $600 per annum."

I am not, nor have I ever been, a book-keeper in the Treasurer's office. That I have accumulated some property, and have supported my family decently, and am erecting a residence, is all very true.

That I have done all this on a salary of $600, or that my visible means of support has been confined to a salary of any amount, is false, as you well know, provided you have made any effort to inform yourself.

I have a real estate business equal, I think, to any in Northwestern Ohio, Bois. excepting Toledo.

Claiming, as you do, to be a Christian gentleman, as you will very much oblige

Yours respectfully,

C. E. RAYNOLDS.

would not attempt to publicly defame the character of a man without some investigation, and that you have done this is self evident, from the fact that my business is known in the city of Toledo as well as at home.

Certain parties here are insinuating a great many things, confidentially—not publicly—(that is, not in their own name,) nor to the officers concerned; thinking, by directing the minds of the people into another channel, their own nefarious acts will be overlooked or forgotten.

I do not desire to take up unnecessary space in your paper, yet I think, as you have made a personal and unwarranted attack upon me, you should give this a place in your paper.

Respectfully,

C. E. RAYNOLDS,
Deputy Auditor of Henry county.

P. S.—Saturday morning.—In answer to your inquiry in this morning's issue I would say, the Investigating Committee have never informed the Auditor's office that they have found any discrepencies in the former Treasurer's accounts, and more than this, S. M. Heller, a member of the Committee, told me, but a few days ago, they had not struck a single balance in his accounts, and as yet they knew nothing about it, and that the charges in the papers were premature, to say the least. Before a charge can be met, something definite must be specified. C. E. R.

Upon inquiry I learned from Mr. Waggoner himself, that one of his objections to the above article was the reference to him as a Christian gentleman, saying it made "no difference whether I am a Christian gentleman or a heathen." Well, it certainly makes none with me, and I cheerfully accord him the latter position, as "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" he certainly is peculiar.

When the investigating committee make a report, (of whatever nature it may be,) it will be time for persons to take sides, and for us to answer charges, if any be made.

If you can consistently give this a place in your columns you will very much oblige

Yours respectfully,

C. E. RAYNOLDS.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

The crusaders of Adrian have given up the field, and now the city has newer, gayer, and deadlier saloons than ever be force.

There is being built at Three Rivers a building for Packard's improved Fruit Preserving Factory. It is now roofed, sided and painted, and will soon be in fine running order.

The Marr family, of Battle Creek, are rather "sot up" over the information that they are heirs to a part of a £34,000,000 estate in Scotland. A meeting of the family will be held in Lansing Sept. 1.

More Rotten Reservoirs.

A second flood occurred in Hampshire Co. Mass., on the 13, from the giving away of the reservoir of the factory at the village of Middlefield. The Union gives the following particulars in its news edition: The reservoir was situated on Middlefield brook, which empties into the West branch of the Westfield river, at Middlefield switch. It covered nearly one hundred acres, and was built about thirty years ago, by Uriah Church, father of the present owners. The reservoir was made by raising the main road from Middlefield Centre to North Becket hills, on either side of the stream forming the sides of the reservoir. The road dam was raised about twenty feet for a distance of from thirty to forty rods. The dam gave way once before it was finished, but since its completion it has been regarded safe for the purpose of furnishing additional water for the large new mill now being erected. It was the intention to raise the dam two feet the present season. The reservoir was used for the storage of water for Church Brothers, running two broadcloth mills; for Wm. Blush, fellow, pail and stave factory; and for a mill owned by Oliver Blush, formerly used as a woolen mill, but lately as a grist mill. These were all the mills situated on the Middlefield branch below the reservoir, between the Middlefield switch and Chester, there is upon the west branch of the Westfield River, into which the Middlefield stream enters, is a woolen mill, formerly used as a shoddy mill, and at Chester there is the Hampden Emery Mill. From Middlefield the flood poured down towards Chester, where it did very serious damage. The waters swept over farms, gardens and woods, and several houses were moved some distance. The heaviest loser at Chester is Dr. Hemans Lucas, who estimates his loss at $10,000 by the partial sweeping away of his mill. The water went through the lower story, carrying off about $3,000 worth of emery. The water also did considerable damage to the Hanum Edge Tool Company, and the water power of this company is entirely destroyed. Lucia's farm, of 50 acres, was badly damaged; also the large farm of Newton Coles. Nearly all of the valley residents in the vicinity of Chester have suffered more or less by damage to farms and gardens. Bradford Palmer's barn and Samuel Otis' shoe shop were moved some distance, and Wm. Fay & Son's warehouse was badly flooded. Out buildings were undermined and turned partly around. The high water continued at Chester for about an hour. The town of Chester suffers heavily in the loss of bridges and the damages to roads. Four bridges were carried off, and to replace these will cost about $10,000, besides several thousand dollars to repair the roads. The Boston & Albany Railroad is very badly damaged for a distance of nearly 20 miles. Every bridge between there and Middlefield is wholly or partly destroyed. The road bed is also washed out in many places, and travel between this city and Albany will be suspended for several days. The wires are still down beyond Chester, and no definite information has been received as to the loss of life at Blush Hollow, which, it is now thought, must have been considerable.

The District of Columbia.

Messrs. Dennison, Blow and Ketchum, newly-appointed Commissioners of the District of Columbia, having completed their preliminary examination of the affairs of the District, have unanimously agreed upon a general system of retrenchment. On the 6th inst. they promulgated a series of orders which will immediately affect the following changes in the District offices of the government, first: The accounts and duties of the Auditor of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Auditor of the District. Those of the Assessor of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Superintendent of Assessments and to the Collector of the District, the Assessor of the Board of Public Works having heretofore performed the duties both of the assessment and collection of taxes for special improvements. The books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Comptroller of the District. All moneys and securities now in the Treasury of the Board are directed to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Commissioners. The Surveyor of the District and the Inspector and Tapper of Water Mains are placed under orders of the Engineer of the Commission, Lieutenant ROSSE. All other officers and employes of the Board of Public Works are discharged. These number 130, and include superintendents, assistant engineers, clerks, &c., a number of whom, however, are reappointed. In the reorganization of the Engineer's Department the offices of Register and Deputy Register of the District are abolished, their duties being devolved on the present Comptroller of the District. The offices and agencies of the Public Printer, three Deputy Collectors of Taxes and of Deputy Auditor, are totally abolished. The offices of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Fire Department and of Public Schools are all abolished, and their duties, so far as they relate to disbursements of the District. The care and supervision of all public buildings occupied by the government of the District are committed to the engineer of the Commission. The hours of business for all District Officers are ordered to be from 9 to 4 o'clock. An increase of compensation will be allowed to those officers on whom additional duties are imposed by these orders. The office of Treasurer of the District of Columbia is also abolished, the Commissioners intending to make the United States Treasury the depository of all funds coming into their possession.

—Ladies are Seasick—

Crossing the English Channel, but no lady ever gets sick of ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They never have ragged soles. Ask your dealer for them, and buy no other. A dark line shows where the channel is cut.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo N. Y.

A Toilet Essential

Pomades and cosmetics may be dispensed with, but not so the Fragrant Sozodont; the most wholesome and efficient article for the teeth that the world has ever known.

Its popularity is immense. In the brown stone palace and the cottage, it is alike considered indispensable.

Shattered toys are regenerated with Spalding's Glue.

The Famous Beauties

of the Court of Charles II. always wore ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They never have ragged soles, wear longer, and cost no more. Ladies, make your dealers get them for you. The place where the channel is cut shows on the sole.

☞ Foolishly spent, money paid for children's shoes not protected by SILVER TIPS. Two weeks is about the time it takes a smart, active child to ventilate the toe of a shoe. SILVER TIPS the only preventative.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

RACES

—OF THE—

CLEVELAND CLUB

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

JULY 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, 1874.

PREMIUMS, - $35,500.

TROTTING AND RUNNING.

MUSIC BY

PROF. P. S. GILMORE'S BAND,

Of New York City.

Trains on L. S. & M. S. Railway run direct to the grounds.

For other information address the Secretary.

SAM. BRIGGS, Secretary.
JOHN TODD, President.

STRAYED,

ON Wednesday evening, July 8th, escaped from the pasture of the subscriber,

A GREY MARE,

Weight between eight and nine hundred. Has been scratched in the face a short time since, leaving black marks over which the h

THE SINS OF MR. SHERWOOD.

The stipendiaries of Mr. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD in this district affect to treat the placing of Capt. PATRICK HENRY DOWLING as a matter of no especial consequence, and not worthy of attention. Possibly a brief statement of the case may show them that there is something in it.

1. Mr. SHERWOOD was elected to Congress as a staunch friend of Civil Service Reform, the principal and leading idea of which is that faithful and competent officials shall never be removed, for reasons personal to those having the power to remove.

2. Mr. SHERWOOD procured the removal of a faithful and competent officer against whom there were no charges.

3. Mr. SHERWOOD procured the appointment of a man to the place who had been his chief fugleman, and upon whose skill in manipulating caucuses he to-day depends for a re-nomination.

4. When this shameful, unasked-for nomination was made, the people interested remonstrated against it, almost to a man, to which Mr. SHERWOOD paid no attention whatever, but pushed the nomination to a confirmation.

In this transaction, Mr. SHERWOOD deliberately violated every pledge he made to the people before the election; he spit upon the platform of the party, and insulted every man who voted for him. No citizen of Toledo asked for the appointment of DOWLING; there was not a petition on file requesting it; indeed, the telegraphic dispatch to the BLADE announcing it, was the first that any, outside of the little ring Capt. DOWLING had created for Mr. SHERWOOD's benefit, knew of the infamous transaction; and the protests that went forward by the thousand were treated by Mr. SHERWOOD with silent contempt.

Were this a matter of interest to McMAKEN and DOWLING alone, we should have nothing to say about it. But it is a matter of which every man who voted for SHERWOOD must take cognizance. Mr. SHERWOOD boldly claims that the offices of the District are his personal property, and that he has a right to use them to build up a faction about him; that the people have no right to a voice in the disposal of them.

In short, Mr. SHERWOOD is attempting, with the offices under his control, to build up a close corporation in this District. He will find before he gets through with it that he moved too fast. The people will not permit so shameless an outrage to go unrebuked. There is an extra sensitiveness just now, on this very question, which bodes political speculators and professional office-grabbers no good.

THE HOLMES COUNTY DEFALCATION.

It is announced that the Attorney General of Ohio has commenced suit, at Columbus, against J. H. NEWTON and GEORGE REED, ex-Auditors of Holmes county, for the recovery of $15 108 08 from the former, and $16 896 68 from the latter, being the amount of county funds traced to their possession for which they have not accounted. It is believed that a thorough investigation into the official management of the affairs of that county would reveal a mass of corruption little dreamed of by the unsuspecting voters of the county, who have been under ring rule for a number of years. There has been a Millersburg, for several years, a set of Democratic politicians of the most reckless and unscrupulous character, and the Court House has been a hole where all manner of corruption and corrupt practices have prevailed. The affairs of the county have been in the hands of men of exceedingly loose morals, and if the county has not been robbed of much larger sums of money than those indicated by the suits against the two ex-Auditors, those best acquainted with the men who have "run the county," and their practices, will be most happily disappointed.

Holmes, like Butler, Fairfield and Henry counties, where the Treasuries have been robbed, is strongly Democratic and has been undevia ingly controled by a set of ring politicians—men who would use the public money and the less important offices to pack caucuses in their own interest. They have been uniformly successful, and there could have been no interruption to their rule had not honest examiners been appointed who exposed the corruption of the men who have made politics a profession and office-seeking a business. Such results must be expected in every county where "rings" rule caucuses and conventions, for the men who will use money, or official patronage to pack caucuses, will not hesitate to take public money to aid in carrying out their schemes.

The Toledo BLADE is opposed to the renomination of Gen. Sherwood and brings forward the removal of McMaken in the midst of a term and the appointment of Dowling as Postmaster of Toledo as an act of Gen. Sherwood not lightly to be overlooked. We had it from the best authority some months since that Gen. Grant is alone responsible for the removal of McMaken, that he notified Gen. Sherwood that McMaken must go out, and that all he would concede to him (Sherwood) was the privilege of naming a successor. This information did not come from Gen. Sherwood, but from a gentleman wholly indifferent to Gen. Sherwood's claims or ambition, and not a resident of either this or the Toledo district. Gen. Sherwood was notified that no argument or influence would avail to save McMaken, and therefore it would be useless for him to say anything about it. If this is the case, Gen. Sherwood ought to be relieved of a responsibility which does not belong to him. We agree with the BLADE that the removal of McMaken was contrary to the customs of both parties and in direct violation of the civil service system.—*Sandusky Register.*

We do not doubt the statement of the *Register*; but where did its informant obtain his information? Does the *Register* entertain the belief that the President, unsolicited, and without a single charge having been preferred, removed a competent and faithful officer in the midst of his term? The story is not reasonable; and then Mr. SHERWOOD refused to join his constituents in remonstrance against this outrage. Besides, was there not a bargain that this thing should be done? Taking the statement made to the *Register* as true, what right had Mr. SHERWOOD to appoint a postmaster for Toledo without consulting the wishes of the people of the city? Have they no rights which he is bound to respect?

☞ The question for the people of this Congressional district to determine is, whether their Representative in Congress shall be their servant, or they his tools.

The *act* of removal, undeniably, was done by the President—it could be nobody else.—*Commercial*

True; no one but the President sends in the names of candidates to the Senate, and no other body but the Senate can confirm such nominations. But the *Commercial* knows, as does every well informed person, that the President seldom, if ever, removes an officer in the midst of his term, or appoints a man to office, in any Congressional district, except at the suggestion and solicitation of the Representative in Congress. The *Commercial* did not find fault with the President for appointing Mr. McMAKEN Postmaster, but it denounced Congressman PECK in unmeasured terms for the appointment, well knowing that while the President was the party to "act," PECK dictated the "act." If the President is to be held responsible for the removal of McMAKEN, then he should have been held responsible for his appointment, since the "act" of appointing him to, and the "act" of removing him from the office, were alike the President's. But the *Commercial* knows very well that Congressman PECK was rightfully held responsible for M'MAKEN's appointment, and Congressman SHERWOOD is equally responsible for M'MAKEN's removal; and it also knows that this removal was in accordance with a reported arrangement, made prior to the nomination and election of SHERWOOD to Congress. So far as the public are concerned, the evidence that the Postoffice was used as so much capital in trade to secure the nomination of SHERWOOD is conclusive. There are rumors current concerning a similar use of another government office, in the present canvass, in which the *Commercial* has a special interest. It is against this corrupt use of public offices—this prostitution of public patronage to private use—on the part of members of Congress that we enter our protest, and we know that in condemning and denouncing this shameless traffic, we but echo the voice of the people.

☞ The Democracy of this district are now in a quandary. After having decided to nominate ASHLEY, some of the wire-pullers are disposed to "go back on the arrangement," claiming that they cannot "whip in" a solid vote on the part of the rank and file—just as though Democrats would bolt a ticket headed "Democratic!" It is still believed that ASHLEY has the inside track, notwithstanding the disposition of certain Toledo managers to reconsider their action.

While reposing in virtue and honesty has the BLADE forgotten Treasurer Wick, of Republican, Clarke county, and Rowland, Republican Treasurer of Richland county?—*Defiance Democrat.*

Yes, we do remember about those cases. WICK, being a Republican, in a Republican county, was indicted and sent to the penitentiary. ROWLAND, being a Republican in a Democratic county, Treasurer by accident, was permitted to settle by compromise and go unpunished. In Butler county, where Democrats rule the roost, no steps have been taken to punish the offenders; and the same is true of the Democratic counties of Fairfield, Henry and Holmes.

☞ A rural ring paper says there are no CHARLES FOSTERS in this Congressional district, arguing that since we must send poor material to Congress, SHERWOOD may as well be the Representative as anybody. That is a singular plea, and it is based upon false premises. This district has just as good Congressional material as can be found in the State. Let us brush away the political mountebanks, and there will be no difficulty in securing a Representative who will honor the district.

☞ We are under obligations to Prof. WM. F. WHITLOCK, Secretary of the Faculty, for a copy of the Triennial Catalogue of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, this State. This institution sent out at its annual commencement in June, a class of 36 young men, and is now represented by an alumni of 560 members. During the past year another fine building (Merrick Hall) has been completed and opened for use; Thompson chapel has been refitted, and furnished with a fine organ; nearly 7 000 new specimens added to the cabinet, and many other improvements made.

☞ On the 250th ballot, the Democratic Congressional Convention at Bucyrus nominated JOHN COWAN, of Ashland county. This makes a yearling of BERRY, and will create no little dissatisfaction in some portions of the district. It is a weak nomination, but the district is so strongly Democratic that his defeat would be almost a miracle.

☞ The *Commercial* refused to lend the least aid and comfort to Mr. SHERWOOD until it became evident that Governmen offices in this district were in the market for sale to the highest bidder. Since that time, it has been putting in its bid, and rumor says the bid has been conditionally accepted.

☞ If the President was responsible for McMAKEN's removal, how did it happen that one of SHERWOOD's keepers announced, prior to the nomination of Mr S. for Congress, that in the event of his election McMAKEN would be removed and DOWLING appointed in his stead?

☞ The census of Adrian, Mich., in 1870, showed a population of 8 338. The recent census gives 8 862 as the present population, showing an increase of 424 in four years, or a little over one hundred per year. Our sister city should do a little better than that.

☞ It is generally conceded by Republicans that SHERWOOD, if nominated, cannot be elected, should the Democracy make a judicious nomination. Then why not nominate a man who can command the support of the party?

☞ CHARLEY FOSTER is the most fortunate man in the world. He is actually a great man; but then he appears greater than he really is, by contrast with some of his colleagues.

☞ The Democracy of the Fourteenth Congressional district declared squarely in favor of an increase of currency, thus rebuking Senator THURMAN.

☞ The question before the people is not who should be Postmaster, but it is whether the people will sanction the sale of public offices for stipulated prices in money or services on the part of professional caucus packers.

☞ The little wires at the Toledo Postoffice produce rather faint clicks at Napoleon and Bryan—but then, they do click a little.

☞ Republicans of the Sixth District, take notice. The organ of the ring has announced that to question the acts of the man whom you elected to represent you, is disloyalty to the party.

☞ The Bowling Green *Sentinel* intimates that the Grangers of Wood county will make it lively for professional office-seekers—and the Republicans up there are all Grangers in this respect.

Cleveland.

RIOT AT FINDLAY.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The *Leader* of this morning, contains the following dispatch from Findlay: A little more than two weeks ago, a German saloon keeper named Daddy Deitz, was tried for violating the ordinance against the sale of beer, and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment in the county jail. Deitz was taken sick after the trial, and the sentence was not carried out until this morning, when Marshal Ruhl arrested him and placed him in jail. A few moments after the bell of the German Lutheran Church was rung, as a signal and about seventy-five Germans assembled at the Crouse House, when they held a meeting for the purpose of devising means for the release of Deitz. The meeting was a stormy one and continued for nearly an hour. In the course of their deliberations, they determined to demand the release of Deitz, and if not granted, to quickly take him by force. About ten o'clock they marched to the jail and demanded the person of Deitz from the Sheriff. This was refused, and then the mob began parleying. On receiving Deitz from the Marshal, Sheriff Henry placed him in an upper room of the building, and not in the jail proper. After the mob had talked with him for a time they succeeded in getting him to allow about 20 of their number to make a visit to Deitz in his room. This number was soon increased to about thirty. After remaining inside for a few minutes they took Deitz and marched out of the jail with him into the street, when a scene of the wildest confusion began. The Sheriff made a very weak effort to recover his prisoner, but the mob forced him back. Some persons offered to assist the Sheriff, but he would not allow them to do so. All offers of assistance were refused. Several took the matter in their own hands, and tried to stop the Germans, but without success. The fire bell was rung, and the people turned out to the rescue, only to see Deitz carried into his saloon in triumph. The most intense excitement prevails in town. The citizens are indignant at the conduct of the Sheriff in allowing the mob to rule the jail, and opinions are freely expressed that he was in league with the rioters. In the course of the struggle the Sheriff claims to have received a severe kick in the stomach, and is lying at his home, seemingly unable to get out. It is believed by the citizens that the Sheriff is only shamming. The whole thing is bitterly condemned by the law-abiding citizens. The Germans are arrogant and insulting, and make threats of violence in other quarters. No attempt has been made to re-arrest Deitz. At one o'clock the town is comparatively quiet, but the people are waiting the course of events with anxiety.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Deitz surrendered himself to the Sheriff at a few minutes before 4 o'clock. The town is quiet, but the conduct of the mob is the sole topic of conversation.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Who for Congress?"

EDITOR BLADE:—I read your article headed "Who for Congress," on Friday of last week, the 3d inst., with interest and satisfaction. It was timely, truthful and to the point. The people have become disgusted with office-seekers and mountebank politicians, and demand the nomination and election of men to office on account of their fitness for the same. The days of political sinysters are numbered, and the man who deliberately attempts to pack and control caucuses and conventions for himself, will discover that his business is in bad odor with the people.

There are in this Congressional District a large number of honest and competent men to represent the people in Congress—men in whom the people would have confidence, and who would honor their district—men who would devote their time and their talents to the business of Congress, and not engage all their efforts in the "laying of ropes" for re-nomination. I say there are many worthy men in the district. I might name, in Toledo and Lucas county, Hon. C. A. King, General Swayne, George R. Haynes, Esq., General Fuller, Chas. Luce, Hon. W. W. Griffith, H. S. Waibridge, Hon. John R. Osborne, A. E. Macomber, General J. C. Lee, Hon. Guido Marx, Samuel M. Young, Hon. John Sinclair, V. H. Ketchum, Judge J. M. Ritchie, General C. W. Hill, B. W. Rouse, Esq., A. Stephan, Hon. R. C. Thompson, D. F. Cook, and many others; while in the other counties of the district I might name A. W. Luckey and J. J. Janney, of Ottawa; Geo. Laskey, J. W. Ross, and C. W. Evers, of Wood; Judge Beckham and Justin Tyler, Esq., of Henry; Hon. A. M. Pratt, and General P. C. Hayes, of Williams; Hon. D. W. H. Howard, Moses Brainy, and Hon. N. Merrill, of Fulton—all good and true men—men who would not barter in offices, seek corrupt alliances, and bribe voters to pack caucuses and conventions in their own interests. These are only samples of the kind of men who can command the confidence and support of the people. Many others might be named, but I have only sought to call attention to the fact that there is no lack of good material—no scarcity of men of the Charles Foster stamp—for the selection of a Representative in Congress. By the nomination of a man from the ranks of the people, a non-office-seeker, the Republicans can have an easy victory—but with a political mountebank as the nominee, a fair candidate on the opposition ticket can walk over the course with ease. J. R.

Toledo, Jul. 11 1874.

OHIO NEWS.

Another of the Mount Vernon saloons closed by the crusade, is again in operation.

Cholera infantum is prevalent at Dayton. A dozen cases, one fatal, occurred on Thursday.

The Piqua Railroad shops at Columbus reduce working hours to eight, with corresponding reduction in wages.

The Fulton *Herald* is credibly informed that a man living about three miles northwest of that place recently hitched his wife and step-daughter to a shovel plow and plowed three and a half acres of corn with them.

In Bloomville, the saloon man who, a few weeks ago by the light of a bon-fire, standing on the head of a liquor barrel, declared he had sold his last glass, has just opened "a fresh stock of beer, wines and liquors." Such is life.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The Conclusion of the Case of Geo Bolin, Jacob Sheppard and Jacob Miller, Who Were Charged with Assaulting Policeman Stroud with Intent to Kill Him.

As was reported in Wednesday's BLADE, the case of Geo. Bolin, *et. al.*, who were charged with assault with intent to kill, came up before Judge COLLINS at the Court of Common Pleas.

Bolin, Sheppard and Miller, it will be remembered, are the men who so nearly murdered Officer STROUD on the 22d of May last, while that officer was in the saloon of Bolin, near the corner of St. Clair and Washington streets. From the testimony of STROUD and others, we glean the following facts in regard to the case:

On the 20th of May, a man named Clark went into Bolin's place, and, it is alleged, was set upon by Bolin and Sheppard, who was tending bar, and severely beaten. Clark made a complaint at the police station, but as he was a stranger and unable to give the names of his assailants, the warrants were made out against John Doe and Richard Roe. The Officer to whom the warrants were given was taken by Clark to Bolin's place, but that worthy was not there. That evening the entire force were given orders to arrest Bolin and Sheppard on sight. About eight o'clock on the night of the 22d, two days after the order for his arrest had been given, Bolin was seen going into his place by Mr. Stroud, and he followed him and told him that there was a warrant for him, and he should consider himself under arrest. Bolin asked to see the warrant, and on he (Stroud) refusing to exhibit it declared he would not go. Stroud thereupon seized hold of him, just as Miller entered the room, and attempted to shove him along through the open door. Bolin called to Miller to close the door and lock it, and then one of them caught him by the legs and pulled him down on the floor, and commenced kicking him in the face. Bolin, in the meantime, had wrenched his club away from him, and was pounding him over the head, at the same time urging the others to "give it to him."

Mr. C. E. O'Brien, who was on his way to his home, on Segur avenue, was passing along St. Clair street at that time, and when he reached the vacant lot adjoining the saloon he heard Bolin shouting "Kill him," with an oath, and also heard, "Give it to him! Give it to him!" He knew Bolin, and recognized his voice. He looked through the window into the saloon, and saw Stroud lying on the floor, and Shepperd on his knees beside him, trying to hit him. Witness tried the door and found it fastened, and seeing Officer Maguire shouted to him that they were trying to kill a man inside. He threw himself against the door and burst it open, just in time to see a man running through the back door. Just before the door was opened he heard some one warn the others to get out of the back door. When he first saw Bolin he was standing over the prostrate policeman trying to hit him with a club. When he was out on the street he heard Bolin three or four times say, "kill him."

After the examination of a few more officers the prosecution rested the case and the examination of the witnesses for the defense commenced, the first of whom as Jacob Shepperd, the bar-keeper, who said that all the facts stated by Mr. STROUD were true except those concerning himself; that he did not attack STROUD, but that Bolin, who he said was very drunk, made the attack. Several other witnesses, among whom were Bolin's mother, Mrs. Crowders, and Jacob Miller, who was also implicated in the affair, were examined, but the testimony was of no importance, and merely showed that Bolin was drunk, and that the door, which was said to have been locked and afterwards broken in, had no lock on it, but was fastened by a nail over the latch.

The testimony being concluded the case was submitted without arguments on either side, and after being charged by Judge COLLINS the jury retired, and after being out but a short time returned and gave their verdict that Geo. Bolin was guilty of assault and battery.

After a few minutes consultation with their counsel, Shepperd and Miller entered a plea of guilty to the charge on which Bolin had been convicted, and the three were called forward to receive their sentence. The Judge after a few remarks sentenced Bolin to be imprisoned in the city jail for six months and pay a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned until paid. Jacob Shepperd was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned till paid. Jacob Miller, three months and costs, to be imprisoned until paid.

I. O. O. F.

Installation of Officers—A Worthy Member of the Order Caned.

Friday evening, at the appointed hour, the following officers elect of Maumee Valley Lodge, No. 515, I. O. O. F., were duly installed at Odd Fellows Hall, by District Deputy Grand Master J. M. RITCHIE, assisted by Past Grands H. B. POMEROY, W. C. EARL, CHAS. KNOX and W. H. ROSS:

Noble Grand—GEO. MARQUADT.
Vice Grand—W. W. EARL.
Recording Secretary—FRED. W. BROOKS.

A large number of the brethren had gathered at the Hall to witness the ceremonies, and the meeting was an enjoyable one and highly interesting to those present, more so on account of a pleasant surprise which occurred immediately after the installation. The members of Maumee Valley Lodge, taking into consideration the many acts of kindness towards them and valuable services rendered in behalf of the Lodge, by Worthy Grand Secretary W. C. EARL, who is a charter member of said Lodge, and who has worked faithfully since its organization, to bring it to that prominence when it has attained among the older lodges of the State, deemed it their duty to show their appreciation of his untiring efforts in their behalf in some befitting manner. Accordingly they procured a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, with an appropriate inscription thereon, and formed a plan to surprise the "old Wheel Horse of the Order," when he least expected such an event, by presenting him with the same. Judge RITCHIE had been chosen to make the presentation speech, and as soon as the installation ceremonies had transpired, Mr. EARL was about to retire from the room, when the Judge called to him to remain, as a charge of deep significance had been brought against him by the brethren of his Lodge. Mr. EARL faced about and looked dumfounded. "What is it that I have done, that my Lodge should bring a charge against me?" he inquired in a clear and distinct tone of voice. Judge RITCHIE then informed him that he was charged with having, on various occasions, rendered valuable services in behalf of his lodge, and that his many acts of kindness toward his brethren had caused them to present him with this beautiful cane. Mr. RITCHIE made a neat presentation speech, and closed with the remark that he hoped the staff might serve for the gentleman to lean upon through a good old age.

During the time Judge RITCHIE was making his remarks, Mr. EARL seemed deeply affected, and being completely taken by surprise was evidently conjecturing how he should get out of the dilemma in which he was placed. Being an able gentleman and one of the best posted men in the State of Ohio in matters appertaining to Odd Fellowship, he was not long in determining what course to pursue. He made a very impressive speech, stating that he felt he had done no more than his duty to his fellow men—that he should in future endeavor to do the same while so permitted. He had been the recipient of courteous treatment, and many acts of kindness had been bestowed upon him not only from members of his own lodge, but from Odd Fellows throughout the order. He paid a high compliment to Maumee Valley Lodge, and returned his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the members for their kind regards, and the valuable present they had made him. At the conclusion of his remarks he was heartily applauded. The occasion will long be remembered.

A GOOD IDEA.—Parties are agitating the notion of building a narrow guage railroad on the east side of the river to Perrysburg. Maumee is already feeling the effect of her road.

ON THE MOVE.—Fifty-two new buildings were commenced in Toledo this week, and this is only Friday. Toledo will do more building this season than any city in the country of four times its size.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.—A Fifth Warder keeps a buck saw all ready, and when a tramp begs for something to eat, on the score that he can't get work, he offers him a day's labor on his wood pile. He has not succeeded in getting one of them to saw a stick.

MORE WATER.

A Slight Misunderstanding—The Water Works Trustees and the Contractor Disagree Regarding the Water Supply.

Within the past two or three days, questions of considerable moment have arisen regarding the water supply, in which our citizens have taken no little interest. It will be remembered that Mr. H. A. BOYD had entered into a contract with the Water Works Trustees, by which he is to supply the city with water till the 1st of December, 1874, the water already furnished being supplied under this contract. On Tuesday last Mr. BOYD, acting, as is alleged, of his own motion, and without consulting with the Water Works Board or their Engineer, reduced the pressure in the pipes between 15 and 20 lbs., and on the evening of the same day sent in a bill for $1,000 for extra services prior to the 1st of July, and $500 during the present month. On Wednesday the Board notified Mr. Boyd, in writing, to increase the pressure again to fifty pounds, but this request up to this morning had not been complied with. The contract under which Mr. Boyd is now engaged, stipulates that he shall furnish water for fires, manufacturing and domestic purposes in an amount not exceeding 2,000,000 gallons per day, although there had been a tacit understanding to the effect that the actual requirements of the city during the time of the contract would be much less.

The Trustees of Water Works last evening held a consultation with Mr. F. H. Hurd, City Solicitor, regarding their action in the matter, and also held a special meeting at their office on Adams street, at 10:30 this A. M. While we are not at liberty to state fully the action of the Board in the premises, we may say that at this morning's session a preamble and resolution were adopted providing for a supplementary contract by which the Board will agree to pay Mr. Boyd the sum of $2,000 for extra services between the date of his contract and and the time of its expiration, on Dec. 1st. A copy of this supplementary contract will be presented to Mr. Boyd this afternoon, for his consideration, and he will be asked to give his consent or refusal thereto. After preparing the proposed supplementary contract, the Board adjourned, to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in order to receive the contractor's decision and take such steps as may then be deemed necessary.

It is, perhaps, due to Mr. Boyd to state that he has made objection to the use of water for street sprinkling purposes, and for settling the ridges of loose earth along the lines of newly laid water pipes, etc. Whether, however, water is to be used for these purposes is a question to be decided by the text of the contract. It is hardly necessary to add that both parties are proceeding under competent legal advice.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The International Shooting Tournament—First Prize Divided by Hall, of Toledo, and Cristy, of Flint.

Thursday was the second day of the grand International Pigeon Shooting Tournament, which is being held in Detroit this week. The attendance has been very large, and yesterday there were forty-seven entries. The shooting throughout was unusually good.

The score of the main shoot is as follows:

Glenn	8	Horn	10
Walster	8	Moore	9
Pinckney	9	Brown	9
Hinsdale	9	Sheffield	9
Chubb	5	Littleton	8
Lucrett	8	Stenton	7
Caniff	7	Andre	7
Eldredge	9	Coleman	7
Hawley	9	W. Hall	9
Whitesides	9	Sherman	8
Dubois	1	Winnie	5
Hawkins	9	Hamilton	10
Weber	10	Fisher	5
Hascall	8	Predmore	7
Gilman	8	Jones	8
Gole	1	Long	10
Moran	9	Thayer	5
Caldwell	8	Cadman	8
J. J. Hall	10	Saviers	7
Moran	8	Lee	9
Neal	6	Babcock	9
McInnes	6	Cristy	9
Smith	9	Boston	10
Mason	8		

The tens then went back to twenty-six yards, five birds each, scoring as follows:

Horn	4	Hamilton	4
Long	0	Cristy	5
Dubois	3	Weber	4
Hall	0	Boston	4

Hall and Christy shot off their second tie at thirty-one yards, five birds each, to settle the ownership of the first prize, $100, but they again tied on three. They then, to save time, divided the prize evenly.

A HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—Father BEATTY, of the Bethel, is not only an untiring worker in his particular field of labor—distributing tracts among railroad employees and sailors; talking and preaching to them and others whom he can induce to attend his religious services; building up a strong religious society and most interesting Sabbath School; furnishing the Bethel reading room with newspapers, periodicals and books—but he strives to make the Bethel surroundings attractive to the eye, as well as to the benevolent and Christian sentiments of the people. The Bethel building has just been handsomely repainted, papered and otherwise improved. The audience room is now one of the most pleasant places of worship in the city, presenting a cheerful appearance, which must be appreciated by the men who spend their time chiefly upon dusty cars or aboard uncomfortable vessels. The reading room has not been neglected, while the hospital is provided with everything calculated to minister to the comfort of the afflicted. The grounds adjoining the Bethel are made to offer shrubs and flowers as their contribution to the general cheerfulness of this place of worship. Father BEATTY is certainly entitled to very great credit for the good taste displayed in making the Bethel so cheerful a place for religious worship, as well as for his success in the good work in which he is engaged. Of course, these improvements cannot be made without money, and while the railroad companies and the owners of vessels contribute liberally, our citizens are not backward in furnishing assistance whenever called upon. We learn that, for the purpose of raising means to meet the expenses attending recent improvements, and other necessary expenses attending the Bethel work, an excursion has been planned to take place on Friday, the 17th inst. It is proposed to go by cars to Grosse Isle, one of the most delightful spots on the margin of Lake Erie. Of course, every ticket will be taken, and those who may join the excursionists will, we have no doubt, find that every preparation has been made for their comfort.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Frederick Benzel, boarding at the house of Mr. LOUIS KREGEL, is supposed to have killed himself about seven o'clock Saturday A. M at that place. He arose about half after six o'clock, dressed himself in his best clothes, went down stairs, and after remaining below a few minutes went up stairs again, and laid down upon his bed. Some five or ten minutes after his, the report of a pistol was heard in the room where he lay, and on an examination being made, he was found lying on his bed shot through the middle of his body, and struggling in the last agonies of death, revolver lay by his side, on the bed, with which it is supposed he deliberately and intentionally shot himself. Whether such was the case or whether he was killed by an accidental discharge of the pistol, there is no means of knowing, but it is thought from the remark he made recently that he should "work no more after the 10th," that he intended to kill himself, and in the manner in which he apparently did. The deceased has been here but a few weeks, was a German, and employed by the contractor of the Water Works as a laborer. The Coroner examined the body an hour or so after the occurrence took place, and rendered a verdict of suicide. The remains were taken to the Cemetery, where they were to be interred to-day.

BRIDGE IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The construction of a bridge across the River at some point in the Fifth Ward, is again agitated, particularly by men living on the roads leading to the city through the country lying between the River and the stone pike. There can be no doubt but such a bridge would be a great convenience to the people residing in that section of country, while it would bring quite a large trade to Toledo when now goes elsewhere. With a bridge up here, the citizens of Perrysburg would not be slow to make even closer connection with the city than they now enjoy.

"Cheeky" Neal.

The Hon. L. T. Neal is anxious that his course in Congress shall be endorsed by his Democratic constituents. He should be endorsed by all means, if any person is smart enough to discover what he has done. He voted like a little man, but the Congressional record fails to disclose anything remarkably astute that he has been guilty of. It can be clearly shown that he received over $5,000 before Congress convened, as his proportion of the salary grab. If there is anything in the theory that "the partaker is as bad as the thief," Mr. Neal should certainly be held responsible for his share in the grab.—*Scioto Gazette.*

That is the matter with a good many Congressmen just now. It is one reason why there will be so many one-term men in Ohio this year.—*Cincinnati Times.*

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.—The Ohio Department of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in encampment at the National Home, in Dayton, on the 23d of this month. Delegates from all over the State will be there and it is expected that the meeting will be one of great pleasure. Toledo will be represented.

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Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

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STRAYED OR STOLEN—PONIES—A pair of Gray Ponies. A liberal reward will be paid finder if returned to the Dorr St. Railway Stables. T. P. BROWN.

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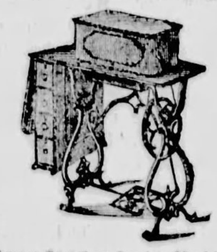
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COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch	No. of Section	No. of Rods Apportioned	Names of Land Owners	Description of Lands.	Cost of Location	Cost of Construction	Total

The Commissioners will hear any objection to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERMAN, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, }
Toledo, July 1st, 1874. }

FOR SALE.

HALF INTEREST in 240 acres heavy timber land, in Harris, Ottawa County, Ohio, on which an entirely new Saw, Stave and Heading Mills, Dry House, Sheds, &c., also, good house, barn, etc. If purchaser prefers, entire property will be sold. For particulars, enquire of
A. W. LUCKEY & SON,
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In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,
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For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE,
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161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Farm of 182 acres, 120 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out buildings, orcharding, etc; five miles from corporation line of city—$18,000; part on time.
AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No 2 Anderson Block.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O.

Farm Garden and House.

The Plant-louse.

The tiny, green louse (aphis) which is the universal pest of vegetation, thriving in some part of the root, stem, or leaf, of almost every living plant, is one of the most extraordinay of insects. It is a minute little creature, but makes up in numbers what it lacks in size. It makes its appearance with the first leaf that expands in the spring, and continues its depredations until every green thing has perished in the autumn. The first broods of the season, that are hatched from eggs deposited the previous fall consist, without a single exception, of females. These very soon give birth to a second brood, which are not hatched from eggs, but produced alive, and are also exclusively composed of females. Bonnet, a famous naturalist of the eighteenth century, who made the aphides a special object of study, observed that each virgin plant-louse brings forth, on an average, about 100 young—becoming the mother of, perhaps, fifteen or twenty in a single day. This remarkable kind of propagation continues through nine generations, among which not a male aphis is created.

Calculating the rate at which the spinster aphides multiply, we have, at the end of ten years, as the progeny of a single louse, 1,000,000,000,000. Prof. Huxley says, in commenting on this fact: "I will assume that an aphis weighs the one-thousandth of a grain, which is under the mark. A quintillion will, on this estimate, weigh a quadrillion of grains. He is a very stout man who weighs 2,000,000 grains; consequently the tenth brood alone, if all the members survive the perils to which they are exposed, contains more substance than 500,000,000 stout men, to say the least—more than the whole population of China." This estimate is based on the supposition that the entire progeny of the plant louse survives—a circumstance which in reality never occurs. Only a pair or two of plant-lice, out of the enormous number produced in the course of generations by each individual of the first brood, is found at the end of the season to have survived the vicissitudes to which they are exposed. The last brood brought forth in the autumn comprises both males and females, which in due time are provided with wings, and pair. The females then deposit their eggs, and with the death of themselves and their mates, the race becomes extinct for the season.

As soon as the aphides are ushered into being, they plunge their beak into the leaf or twig on which they crowd, and there remain through their lives, leading a purely gluttonous existence. When disturbed, they kick and sprawl about in a most ludicrous way. Sometimes they will suspend themselves by their beaks, and toss their legs about as if in a high frolic; but they take care to continue sucking all the while. In order that they may eat without ceasing, and yet never gorge themselves, they are provided with two little tubes on the end of the body, through which the superabundant fluid they have in is discharged. In its passage through the body it is turned into a sweet liquor, which, flowing from the tubes drop by drop, is called honey-dew. It is often so abundant as to cover entirely the leaves of the plant on which the lice feed. Occasionally it solidifies into a solid white sugar.

Ants are very fond of this saccharine fluid, and some species chiefly subsist on it. Hence the aphis has been called the ant's milch-cow. The kindest relation seems to subsist between the two. The stems of plants infested with aphides may be seen covered with lean and hungry ants ascending to make their heive, and with stout, full bodied ants returning, whose sides are distorted with the sweet liquid they have swallowed. The visits of the ants give the aphides no annoyance. On the contrary, they will often distil the fluid from their tubes in response to a caressing touch from the antennæ of their curious friends. A single louse has been known to give off drop after drop to successive ants, which were waiting anxiously to receive it. In return, the ants carefully remove all dirt or rubbish from the aphides, and protect them from their enemies, especially the ichneuman flies, which are perpetually hovering about to deposit their eggs in the bodies of the lice.

Some ants transfer the aphides to their nests, where they cherish them with care, in order that they may have at hand a constant supply of their coveted food. The aphides which live upon the roots of plants are attended by ants, which build their nests in the immediate vicinity, and take the same care of their green progenies as of their own offspring. When the aphides are disturbed, the ants betray utmost alarm, and, catching them up in their jaws, convey them to the most secret recesses of their nests. It is stated that, when the root-lice have exhausted a plant on which they have lived, the ants will carry them to new pastures; and that they watch with solicitude over the eggs of the lice,—in fine weather bringing them up to the surface to give them the advantage of the sun. It is a curious relation existing between two different species of insects,—one of the wonders that abound in the animal world.

How to Raise an Apple Orchard

Some few orchardists hold out the opinion that apples ought not to be grafted. They argue that trees raised from seedlings are better bearers, healthier and more thrifty trees, and bear good crops of fruit to a greater age than trees grown from grafted stocks. We can't concur with our agricultural friends who thus argue, and would thus leave the kind and quality of their apples to the mere workings of chance. From our own experience, we heartily recommend the art of grafting to those who desire to raise an orchard of selected and choice apples for their own use or for market. We believe by proper care and management, apple-trees can be grown from grafted or budded stocks equally as well as from seedlings, and that they will bear good crops to as great an age. By budding or grafting, we can have whatever kind of fruit we want. If we choose horse apples we can have them; if sweet apples, we can have them; if early or late are desired, they can be had, and thus the kind and quality of the fruit is certain, and not a mere accident. For the easiest and most profitable way of raising choice apples, we have adopted the following, which proves successful:

Gather the seed from good ripe apples, of a good quality for planting. Prepare a small bed of well pulverized soil sufficiently fertile, and plant the seed as soon as convenient after gathering. They should be sown in the bed, so that the young sprouts which will appear in the following spring will not be crowded. After the first year's growth in the bed, they should be planted in a nursery, about six inches apart in rows three feet apart. Soil for the nursery should be similar to that where the orchard is to be grown. It is a question with some, but we find it to be an advantage, to remove at least one third of the tap-root before setting the scions in the nursery. The tap-root extends down into the clay, and soon will grow as well with one-third taken off as not. The advantage in first planting in the bed and then removing them to a nursery, is that in a small bed they are more easily taken care of while young and tender, while there is more room for budding and pruning in the nursery. In the following August, after the scions are thus strongly set in the spring, they are to be budded. This is done with a keen, sharp knife, to good, healthy wood that are of the kind of fruit desired, and get buds by cutting in just above the bud and sloping out about an inch below, taking together a small piece of wood from the limb. Split the bark on the scion a foot or even two feet from the ground, raising it carefully so that the buds, after the wood is removed, can be inserted; then bind with a soft thread to hold them to their place. The old stock should be taken off some time in the winter, about four inches above where the bud was inserted. A good healthy limb will shoot up in the spring, which will grow three or four feet the first year. This should be tied to the stock just above where it shoots up, to force it to grow straightly. Scions cared for in this manner will be ready for the orchard in the following winter. Plough the orchard ground thoroughly and cross off thirty feet apart. If the tap-root has not been taken off, dig the holes two feet deep and fill with good rotted manure; but if it has been taked off, a foot deep will answer all purposes. Set the young trees out in these holes, manure and cultivate at least one time in each year, and they will more than repay for the time, trouble and expense, bearing good crops of fruit to a good old age.—*"Old Button" in American Farm Journal for July.*

Real Old Grass Land.

"Twenty or thirty years in permanent sod," constitute real old grass land, though if well managed and properly grazed it will improve up to fifty years and then never retrograde unless abused in some way or other. Now if the greater part of the land of the United States which is natural for grass and adapted for perpetually laying in grass for grazing and mowing, was allowed time to be established in a thickset old sod, and the finer and most fattening herbage encouraged by judiciously grazing with mixed stock (afair proportion being sheep) there might be fine dairies producing beef and mutton, butter and wool, with fine horses also, and with comparatively little use of the plow, less and less arable soil being required as the South was approached, because the winters would be short, and the fodder and housing of stock of little moment in comparison.

Just as the turnip husbandry of England was the salvation of the light soils and the hills and downs of England and the muirs, etc., of Scotland, at the same time renovating all the good, dry and well-drained lower land, so lying by for real old grass, all the land most suitable for permanently remaining sacred from the plow, may be the saving of agriculture in America; for the fact of about two-thirds or three-fourths of every farm being in pasture and meadow, or in grass alternating in pasture and meadow, would be an assistance to the arable portion and every farmer adopting this system; because grass land, when once thoroughly established, can be managed so as to enable the farmer to support a great quantity of animals which, with produce from the soil plowed, will give straw, etc., which in conjunction with better food, increases the manure heap.

But, hitherto, the greed of gaining a good corn crop by plowing under the sod, has caused the having any established pastures or mowing out of the question, and then the unaccountable fear that sheep may injure the best herbage, has brought about a running out of the very grasses the sheep would have caused to flourish. In Illinois the grass and that has remained uncultivated for 20 and 30 years, has become so superior to the newly laid-down meads in timothy and clover, that double the stock can be supported upon it; and what is proof beyond doubt is that when rented, double the money per acre is readily paid for the "real old grass land."

Let any disinterested person think on this and it will show what a vast advantage would be gained by the whole community if (say half) the land now said to barely pay for occupation, could be let lie in grass till it would carry double the stock and be worth double what it is now to rent. A WORKING FARMER.

Potatoes Among Raspberries.

Mr. R. A. Hunt, of Euclid, Ohio, tells us how he managed last season to make double use of his land, and at the same time derive a benefit from an unlooked for source. In the spring he set out a small field of raspberry bushes, and the land being in good condition, the sets six feet apart, he concluded to crop the piece with corn and potatoes. So corn was planted with the rows of raspberry bushes, a hill between the sets, and then a drilled row of potatoes through the center between the rows. The raspberries did well, the corn grew to a good yield, and the potatoes not only produced a good crop, but were *entirely unmolested by bugs*, while those only a few rods away in the open ground were completely riddled. What caused this singular action on the part of the bugs, Mr. Hunt does not pretend to say positively, but is of the opinion that either the raspberry bush is not agreeable to them, the potatoes were not discovered (which is probable), or else the shade did not meet with their ideas of propriety. The matter is one worthy of further investigation, and now is the time to begin the work of experimenting.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The English Way of Taking Care of Horses.

A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says: Some English grooms at Saratoga are teaching Yankees the care of horses. I asked one of these grooms, who has spent twenty years in the stables of royalty what he had to say about our American way of taking care of a horse.

"Why, sir," said he, "you don't take good care of your horses; you think you do, but you don't."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because, when a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England we take the horse as he comes from a drive, and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour he is clean and dry, and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and sweat for hours, and finally dry, sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry-comb; you scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not too cold; then bathe them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

Breeding a Good Colt.

Whoever wishes to breed a fine colt must be willing to put himself to a certain amount of trouble and expense. There is an old saying that "the gods never crop nuts already cracked into men's mouths." Now the country is full of men who are ambitious to raise a five hundred dollar colt, but who are at the same time unwilling to be at any considerable trouble and expense to do it. They wish for the five hundred dollar colt, but they wish to get it in such a way that it shall not cost more than fifty or seventy-five dollars. It is not difficult for an intelligent breeder to raise a five hundred dollar colt; it is not extravagant for such a person to expect to raise a colt which, at three years shall command a thousand dollars or every year of his age, but it costs time, attention and considerable money to insure such a result. An ordinary stallion cannot beget such an animal. Stallions whose services can be obtained at from ten to twenty dollars, and mares of fine blood and sensitive character as colts need not conceive such a foal.—*Horse.*

The Most Profitable Crops.

In answer to a circular inquiry on this subject, sent out by the Department of Agriculture, the following facts were ascertained: In Maine, hay is first, dairy second; New Hampshire, hay, stock; Vermont, dairy; Massachusetts, hay, market gardening; Rhode Island, gardening, dairy; New York, dairy—localities gardening; New Jersey, manufacturing, mining—wheat first in one-sixth of the counties; Delaware, tobacco; Maryland, tobacco and fruit; Virginia, 16 counties report tobacco, 9 mixed husbandry, 6 corn, 5 stock, and 5 market gardening; North Carolina, corn; Florida, sugar; South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, cotton; Tennessee, hay and corn; West Virginia, corn and stock; Kentucky, tobacco and corn; Ohio, diversity—sheep, corn, hay, wheat, dairy, fruit, etc; Indiana, same—corn is first, however; Minnesota, wheat; Wisconsin, wheat and dairy; Iowa and Missouri, stock, corn, wheat; Kansas and Nebraska, wheat, stock, corn; California, wheat, sheep, fruit; Oregon, wheat, stock.

Hastening the Ripening of Fruit.

Acting under the principle that renewal of the earth immediately surrounding the roots increases their activity and accelerates the maturing of all parts of the plant, including the fruit, Mr. Stall removed the earth about an early pear tree, eight weeks before the normal period for ripening, for a space of thirteen to fifteen feet in diameter, and to such an extent as to leave a depth of earth over the roots of only about two to four inches which could be thoroughly warmed by the sun. He was surprised not only by the ripening of the fruit in the middle of July, but also by its superior juiciness and flavor. In another experiment, the removal of the earth from the north side of a tree alone caused the fruit on that side to ripen several days earlier than on the south side. Frequent watering was, of course, necessary in the above experiments.—*Vinegard Gazette.*

The Cranberry Crop.

The Stevens' Point, Wisconsin *Journal* says. Those who have visited the cranberry marshes in this county inform us that the prospects for a good crop are very promising. The blossoms are opening several days earlier than last year, which is an excellent indication that they will ripen early enough to be out of the way of the frosts next fall.

Miscellaneous.

The Indians.

Information telegraphed from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, states that on the 3d, citizens engaged in hauling wood were fired on by six Indians, but they escaped. At noon on the same day eight Sioux attacked and shot Jesse Hampton, a citizen, 16 miles from the same post.

Specials from Bismarck say that a courier from Custar's expedition reports the command 25 miles west of the Missouri River at noon yesterday. No Indians have been seen. Custar's orders prohibit firing on the Indians unless they show unmistakeable signs of hostility.

A special dispatch to the St. Paul Press from Pembina says a party of Sioux Indians attacked the settlement of St. Joseph yesterday and killed four persons. Several children are missing. A company of soldiers have started for the scene of the massacre, and a volunteer company is organizing.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following important message, bringing news of an outbreak among the Indians in the Indian Territory:

OSAGE CITY, Kansas, July 7.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner, Washington:

Just arrived from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency on the north fork of the Canadian River. Hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas made their appearance in the vicinity on the 24 inst., and on the same day killed and scalped Wm. Watkins, 30 miles north of the Agency. The war path seems to be moving from the Agency to Caldwell, Kansas. I at once dispatched a courier to Fort Sill for troops to protect the Agency, which were granted.

On the morning of the 5th we mustered a small party of employes to escort me through to Caldwell. Hostile Indians were seen on Kingfischer's Ranche proceeding north. We took all the men and stock to Lee & Reynolds' Ranche on Turkey Creek, and on the second the Indians attacked the ranche, but were repulsed, getting only some horses. Four miles north of Baker's Ranche were found four men, Pat. Hennessy, Geo. F. Andrew, Calloway, and one unknown, lying in the road murdered. They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Haworth, all of which was destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped and Hennessy had been tied to his wagon and burned. The fire was still burning. We gave them a hasty burial and proceeded to the next ranche. Here we found teamsters, stages, &c. The contractors reported a war party of 100 as having passed north and east that afternoon. The ranche men had kept them off. We took a woman and her children from this place and gave them all the ammunition we could spare. The next ranche was reached after dark. The inmates had gone away on Skaleton Creek. I advised all the ranche men to abandon their places, which they did, and by making good use of the night we reached Caldwell yesterday. We found Laflen's ox-train was at a pond about 25 miles south of Caldwell, and fear that this train, loaded with sustenance for three agencies will be captured, as we saw hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. My chief clerk is in command of the party.

There are now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them. I have no doubt the Indians will clean everything until repulsed. This is their proclamation. I have offered my own life in passing through their lines to save others, and now I ask and shall expect to receive at once two or three companies of cavalry, one to be stationed at Baker's ranche to protect the Government interests on this Road and one at the Agency. These troops should be transported as quickly as possible to Wichita by rail. No hostile Indians should be quartered at the Agency, and I must have troops to back it up. Let the hostile element be struck, and with such power as shall make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth, awaiting instructions, and ready to go with Gen. Pope.

JOHN D. MILES, Indian Agent.

Mr. Miles is a Quaker and is considered by the Interior Department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been indorsed and recommended for the immediate attention of the military authorities of the War Department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to be 2,000 in number, comprising about one-fourth of the Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Arapahoe tribes. Commissioner Smith last year recommended that these tribes, who had then been raiding extensively in Texas, should be brought into thorough subjection and compelled to give up their raiding leaders. This was not done and the trouble now proceeds from the same turbulent portion of the tribes, three-fourths of whom are peaceably located at Fort Sill Reservation, where Santanta, Big Tree, and their other prominent chiefs still remain in compliance with their agreement.

James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, British North America, under date of June 19th, writes to the secretary of State that about the first of May three residents of Manitoba who were trading with the Indians for furs at White Mud River, near Wood Mountains, were met by a party of eight men, led by one Charles Hall, and representing themselves to be authorized by the Marshal of Manitoba, they seized 700 buffalo robes and effects of trading on the ground and that they were trading with unstamped goods on American territory. Consul Taylor had written to the Marshal of Manitoba to ascertain whether Hall was acting under legal authority, being of the impression that it was a pretext for robbery. The locality in question is near the unascertained boundary, north of Fort Berton, but it is generally supposed to be on the Canadian side of the frontier. The United States Collector of Customs at Pembina and the United States Marshal of Dakota Territory state that the proceedings were without their authority.

THE BABY

How to Feed, Dress, and Care for the Little Ones in Warm Weather.

In July and August the baby becomes or ought to become a point of public interest. If grown men and women suffer from bad ventilation, uncleanliness, or indigestion they have themselves to blame. But when the poor baby is the victim it is a matter of deliberate cruelty. Summer after summer teething children fall in hecatombs, sacrificed to the ignorance or carelessness of their parents. This year, however, as last, instructions have been published by the Boards of Health in some neighboring cities by which the most uneducated mother may understand how to protect her child from danger as far as possible during the season of heat and foul air. The directions are based upon plain principles of common sense, which we would suppose would be patent to any body of ordinary intelligence, but which seem unfortunately the very facts soonest ignored and neglected. Irish or German mothers like Naaman of old, are usually willing to try any cure which any prophet may recommend—the more miraculous and difficult the better; but as for a steady washing of themselves or their children in the waters of Jordan or Croton to make them whole, they are apt, like the Syrian, to sniff contemptuously at the idea, and go faithfully on their way through dirt to death. Washing however, might be called the basis of a baby's salvation through teething; a thorough sousing of the little body in plenty of cold water every morning and when the weather is extremely hot a tepid sponge bath at night; washing, too, constantly of all clothes and cloths used by the infant, to afford it perfectly clean garments at all times. Whatever milk be given should be thoroughly sweet and cool; infants under two years should be restricted in their diet to milk, oatmeal, mush, or gruel carefully prepared, and beef broth or minced raw beef in small quantities. There is a popular prejudice among uneducated women against the "meanness" of refusing food to "their children which they eat themselves;" to which is owing one-half the deaths among that class of infants. The swarms of sallow, puny, wizened-faced babies which we see at the doors of tenement houses are fed on morsels of pork, vegetables, unraised bread, and occasional sips of tea and lager beer, which may fall to their mothers' lucky lot. It is not heat or malaria or teething against which the doctors have to contend so much as the obstinate ignorance of the parents. Fresh air is, of course, a tonic and cure superior to any medicine; every hour passed by the child under the trees in the squares or on the rivers give it a new chance for life. No anodynes or soothing syrups should be given except under medical direction.

So far the doctors. There are other rules as practical in effect, but which only affection can suggest. One is the laying aside for the brief hot season the rigor of parental discipline. Many well meaning women feel it to be their duty to teach their children implicit obedience at the earliest age, and to punish any ill temper or peevishness. Now, an infant never cries unless when hungry, hurt or sick; the cutting of the teeth frequently affects the brain and produces a nervous irritability, which relieves itself by peevish complainin or crying. To whip a child for such conduct is sheer cruelty, and simply increases what is an actual disease. Through these perilous two months, the helpless little creatures require not only the skillful care of a wise mother, but the brooding love of the most tender one. If they do fret and cry against the discomforts and pains of a world into which they came without choice, and which shows them just now its roughest side—what wonder?—*New York Tribune.*

The Fate of Old Women Among the Colorado River Indians.

[From Major Powell's Forthcoming Book.]

The life of an Indian maiden is blithe and merry for a few years, but when she becomes a wife she is soon broken down by the cares of motherhood and the heavy labors which fall to her lot, and she soon becomes wrinkled, garrulous, cross, scolding, in fact an old hag. Of course, such hags are not pleasant company in camp, and in the belief of the Numa such old hags grow uglier and meaner until they dry up and whirlwinds blow them away, when they are transformed into witches, and lest such a fate should befall old women they are taught that it is their duty to die when they are no longer needed, and if they do not die by natural means in a reasonable time, they must commit suicide. Thus they seem very willing to do rather than to meet that terrible fate of being transformed into witches and being compelled to live in snake skins, and wriggle about among the rocks, their only delight being to repeat the words of passers-by in mockery. I once saw three old women thus voluntarily starving themselves. I rode up to what was almost a deserted camp, the three old women only remaining, sitting by the fire and intently gazing into the embers. They seemed to need not my approach, but sat there mumbling and groaning until they rose, each dragging up her weight with a staff, and then they joined in a sidewise, shuffling, tottering, senile dance around the fire, propped up by their staffs, and singing a doleful song. Having finished which they sat up again on their beds and gazed into the fire, and I rode away. On coming to the new camp of the tribe the next day, and inquiring of Chu-at-an-um-peak, their chief, why these women were left behind and what they were doing, I was informed they had determined to commit suicide, fearing lest they should be transformed into witches.

Railway News.

It is stated by good authority that Hon. Wm. Williams, of Buffalo, has been appointed General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, in place of Amasa Stone, resigned.

The amalgamation and consolidation of the Mississippi Central and New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Companies have elected Col. H. S. McComb President. This, its friends claim, is the fifth leading trunk line of the American continent, ranking with the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania Central, the New York Central and Erie Railroads.

The United States Court at Madison, Wis., refused to grant the injunction asked for by the creditors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

A Child that Eats Itself.

Athol has a strange case of depraved, youthful propensity in a four year old child, that from its very cradle has evinced a constant desire to bite, or rather gnaw its fingers and hands until an indulgence in the appetite seems to be its only source of gratification. It will sometimes be on its back for an hour at a time, chewing its fingers and tearing out pieces of flesh and bone with the voracity of a savage animal. He has gnawed the flesh with such persistency as to reduce all the fingers on both hands to raw and bleeding stumps, while of the thumb of the left hand nothing whatever remains. His parents were first cousins.

GOSSIP.

Russia has no soda fountains.

Virginia enjoys a colored Postmistress.

Last Paris quotations for coiffures—Chige non est.

The Tyrol will be largely visited by American tourists this year.

Santa Cruz, Cal., is the Long Branch of the Pacific coast.

The Vermont farmers are taking summer boarders for $7 per week.

Milwaukee shipped 30,000 kegs of beer out of that town last week. Only $360,000 worth at wholesale.

There were no less than twenty-five bridal parties at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, one day last week.

So far, the number of visitors to Northern resorts from the Southern States is larger than during any season since the war.

It is just discovered that 2,000,000 roubles have disappeared somewhere in the administration of the Moscow Railway.

Woman's born is exalted at Flint City, Mich., by a female cornet-player, who is the leader of an otherwise masculine brass band.

A wicked man having chopped his little boy in pieces, a wicked punster remarked he "only parted his heir in the middle."

An elderly lady in New Hampshire moved to another town this spring, carrying among her household treasures fourteen cats.

A Maine life assurance company is investigating the case of one Wells, who took out a policy and was quietly buried three days afterwards. The Directors doubt that all was well that ended Wells.

Jacob Wainwright, the black boy who accompanied Dr. Livingstone's remains to England, will, after some further training, return to his native country to be employed as a teacher in the Church Missionary Society's East African Mission.

Pius IX has come into a fortune. The late Cardinal Falcinelli left him all his property valued, including jewels valued at 500,000 francs. The Pope accepted the jewels, but sent to two destitute nephews of the Cardinal the rest of the Falcinelli property, valued at $250,000 francs.

In Gervais, Oregon, during a recent storm, a large tree was struck by lightning and cut completely off, as with a sharp instrument, about four feet from the ground. In falling, the tree was thrown ten feet, raised high in the air, and the butt driven into the ground, the shock shivering the branches and leaving the trunk standing upright.

A writer on Russian life says: "The Russians delight in seeing a conflagration. However severe the weather may be, the *jeunesse doree* of St. Petersburg rush to the scene of action, where the excitement is intense and the play of light on the snow and ice indescribably beautiful. In winter fires are of frequent occurrence, and there is seldom any water to be procured.

A Whitehall groceryman marks the prices of provisions on the covers of his barrels and casks. He had a new clerk the other day who mixed things. He got the cover of the sugar barrel, which was labelled "9 cents a pound," upon the lard barrel, and straightway began to sell lard at nine cents. The sudden decline in price attracted all the people in town, and the clerk thought he was doing a big thing until the proprietor returned, paid him off, and told him to emigrate to Troy, where smart people were in demand.

Mrs. Arnetta F. Braun, wife of Professor M. U. Braun, of Atlanta, Georgia, has fallen heir to an immense estate in Canada. There are sixteen heirs and $16,000,000, all inherited from Mrs. Arnetta's maternal grand-sire who was once "Governor General of Canada." The estate has been converted into cash, and is at present deposited in the Bank of England awaiting the checks of the heirs. The money is to be divided in Montreal, to which place this fortunate dame has gone to receive her share, and very much we wish that she may get it.

Albany now has a prodigy in the person of an Israelite bearing the name of Kauffman. The Syracuse *Journal* gives this account of him: "He is only ten years of age, but possesses the ability, self-possession and priestly manner of a man of forty. Last Saturday he officiated as reader, and conducted the services at the Synagogue of the New Beth Israel, on Grape street, in this city, to the edification as well as amazement of the large audience present. The services were wholly conducted in Hebrew, and the scholarship displayed by the young reader is spoken of as something remarkable. He reads with a clear and strong tone of voice, and manifests an entire familiarity with the forms and requirements of the worship he conducts."

A Baltimore Prisoner Has Both Eyes Taken Out.

Dr. Joseph A. White, of the Washington University, yesterday performed an operation on Frank Beatty, who has been in the Maryland penitentiary nearly two years, sentenced for attempting to kill Fenny Cole in the celebrated hatchet case. Dr. White was assisted by Drs. Reynolds and Boyle, and the operation consisting of enucleating both eyes. The patient was placed on a table in the prison hospital, and after being put under the influence of chloroform, Dr. White proceeded to enucleate his left eye. Distending from the lid with the eye speculum he proceeded to dissect away the sclerotic covering of the eye ball, then dissecting the recti and oblique muscle by means of hooks, forceps and scissors. He then introduced his optic nerve scissors, divided the optic nerve and lifted the eye from its socket, the operation being performed in twelve minutes. Beatty is a very robust, strong man, about twenty-seven years of age, and has been blind ten years, erysipelas being the supposed cause. The optic nerve was becoming diseased, therefore the enucleating process became necessary. The doctor immediately performed the same operation on the right eye, which he did in ten minutes. Subsequently Dr. White performed the same operation on a woman in the prison, occupying only ten minutes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Dress and Commencement Essays.

At a recent commencement in a "female college" in New England, the finest scholar of all the pupils declined an appointment to deliver the valedictory address, on the ground that those who took part upon the platform were, by custom, compelled to appear in the elegant white dresses, with sashes, and other elegant apparel; and that she could not afford the expense, and was too independent to accept aid. At a recent commencement in the West, a young woman read a fine essay. On the way from the hall we heard one of the lady listeners remark to another lady: "Wasn't that fine?" "Yes," was the cold reply, "but wont a dress like that turn the worst?" Ha! this is wrong we feel not say. But we may say that it is too general, and that it is not a little so common among men as among women. Who ever heard a remark, after listening to a fine oration or essay from a young man: "That was good, but his coat-tail was too short?" or, "He is a splendid boy, but his boots are not fashionable?"

☞ It is estimated that the guano deposits of the districts of Huanillos, Tarapaca, de Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, amount to 7,400,000 tons.

Knowledge of One's Business.

In a late address before one of our Dairymen's Associations, the following truths were uttered:

"It is one of the greatest mistakes of our farmers that, as a rule, they suffer the buyer to know more about the quality and value of farm products than is known by those whose labor makes them. The buyer has tests which the farmer does not have. I notice that when the wool buyer comes around he takes out his glass and sees at a glance the structure of the article in hand, and knows more about it than he who has toiled a year in its production. The same theory is true of seeds. The maguifier is applied to pork to see if it is infested with trichina. I think it is true, as a rule, that buyers of farm products know more about them than the producers. The man who knows the most always gets the best of the bargain. It is certain that knowledge is power in making a trade. It can safely be put down as a rule that a man, who for natural or artificial reasons, can see a hundred times as much as his neighbors, will know the markets."

The Standard Barrel.

There are, in a standard legal barrel, only one hundred quarts, while the ordinary flour barrel most in use among farmers in the sale of potatoes and apples contain nearly one eighth more. Farmers sell their produce in flour barrels, and merchants transfer the same to standard barrels, making a profit on quanity as well as on the price. In the sale of eight hundred barrels of potatoes from a farm, the proprietor loses one hundred barrels worth $250, for which he might as well be paid.

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A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and collections for each month.

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HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days, commencing May 9th 1874.

781 Prizes amounting to	$450,000
One Prize of	100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
One Prize of	10,000
Two Prizes each of	5,000

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says that of the 5 per cent. National bank reserve required to be kept in the Treasury, over $6,000,000 has already been received, exclusive of Tuesday's receipts. The Treasurer estimates that new receipts will increase the amount to $9,000,000, which is one-half of the total amount to be deposited under the new law.

Under the new Currency law, application for bank charters in circulation reach $3,000,000. The amount of circulation surrendered under the law reaches nearly $2,000,000, and all in New York City. The applications for circulation come from parties who had previously made application.

A telegram was received at Washington on the 8th inst., announcing the death at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 6th inst., of Lieut. Col. Frederick Myers, Deputy Quarter Master General. He died of perilonetis.

The gentlemen appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings bank, Messrs Creswell, Leipold and Purvis, have accepted their commissions.

The Attorney General has decided that under section 19 of the act amendatory of the bankrupt law, U. S. Marshals and Registers in bankruptcy are not required to make returns therein provided for until they are furnished with tabular forms and directions in respect thereto, by the Judges of the Supseme Court of the States.

Near 4,000 additional new money order offices have just been established, distributed over all parts of the country.

The National Banks since the passage of the new currency law, have sent in $2,000,000 in legal tender notes, and withdrawn a like amount of bonds of deposit. Applications for circulation to start new National Banks foot up over $3,000,000.

In response to the application of the Governor of Minnesota, that he be permitted to draw subsistence stores for the relief of sufferers from the ravages of the grasshopper, such stores to be charged against the fund available for the purchase of arms for the Minnesota militia, The Secretary of War telegraphed that he has no authority to transfer appropriations from one purpose to another, and that he has no money whatever at his command with which to purchase the supplies requested.

Advices received by the Comptroller of the Currency show that there are many parties desiring to start new National Banks under the new currency law, who are waiting, before taking steps, for Government bonds to fall in price so that they will not be compelled to pay so heavily for their bonds to be deposited as security for their circulation.

The Tax-payers Association of this district has adopted a plan of organization, which provides for the appointment of a Committee of Seventy, to guard their interests generally, and to prosecute in criminal and civil courts such officers of the late district government as have acted illegally in the collection and expenditure of money, and for other acts performed by them in disregard of law.

The amount of National Bank notes received for redemption under the new currency act to date is $2,862 070. The facilities in the office of the U. S. Treasurer for counting National Bank notes and remitting new notes in place of those sent for redemption are not sufficient to insure as prompt attention to the requests of banks as the Chief of the new division would desire. Additional room, however, will soon be secured.

All the available force in the Treasurer's Office is now busily occupied in counting notes and collecting and crediting drafts forwarded on account of the 5 per cent. deposit. But as the remittances are so numerous there may be some slight delay in acknowledging them. The amount received to date on account of the 5 per cent. deposit required to be kept in the Treasury as a reserve from National Banks is $12,177,240.

THE EAST.

New The York Excise Board have procured the indictment of sixty unlicensed liquor dealers. In the month of June of last year 3,987 licenses were issued, against 1,400 in May and June of the present year. Dealers refuse to take out licenses, alleging the fee to be exorbitant, and they will test the powers of the Excise Board in Court.

The Erie Company has commenced a suit against Jay Gould for the recovery of $1,293,000. This sum is made up in two separate accounts, the first covering moneys expended by him and the proceeds thereof in his transactions in the stock of the United States Express Company, while President of the Erie Company. The second is a suit by the Company for the reimbursement of the money expended to free from encumbrances certain property conveyed by Gould to Erie in the famous restitution transaction in November, 1873. Under the agreement then entered into, Gould agreed to free these properties from the encumbrances to which they were subjected, but has failed to do so, and the action is based on that stipulation.

The Congress of Book Publishers and Booksellers of the United States will be held at Put-in-Bay July 21, 22, and 23. Half-fare arrangements on all the leading Railroads have been secured. The object of the Congress is to regulate the price of books throughout America, making them conform to a uniform and invariable rule, as the book trade is now at a crisis. A very large attendance is assured.

The New York Board of Aldermen have passed resolutions requesting Gov. Dix to remove Mayor Havemeyer for committing acts unbecoming a public officer, in his support of the convicted Police Commissioners.

At Boston, July 8th, the first new flour was exhibited on Change. It was from St. Louis, and was of a superior quality.

At Harrisburg, Pa., July 9th, Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged in the jail yard for the murder, in November, 1873, of Abraham Behm, an old farmer of Dauphin county.

At New York, July 9th, at the laying of the corner stone of Lincoln tower, the Rev. Newman Hall, of New Chapel, London, delivered a eulogy on Lincoln. The Tower, which is erected by the joint subscriptions of Englishmen and Americans, was decorated with the arms and flags of both nations.

The cable ship Faraday has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., all right, having been detained several days by fogs. The Ambassador is expected to return immediately, when the cable will be laid forthwith.

Gen. Hillhouse has been reappointed Assistant Treasurer at New York.

The officers of the chief railroad companies in session at New York, agreed to greatly reduce the number of ticket agencies and in fact to abolish all beyond the regular offices established by the companies. It was argued that these latter meet all the requirements of the travelling public, and that the commissions paid to other agents and the additional expense in printing and advertising were useless expenditures; that they brought no increase in business, and the risk run in the circulation of so many tickets was very great.

The Amateur Rifle Club who, on behalf of the riflemen of America, have accepted the challenge of the Irish Champion Team, publish a circular which has for its object that of drawing together, from all parts of the country, the best shots, so as to select from them an American Team to shoot against the Irish eight. The circular gives notice that six competitive matches will take place at Creedmoor, on the 15th, 18th, 22d and 29th insts., and the 1st and 5th prox. The matches are open to all natives of the United States, and any rifle of American manufacture that comes within the rules of the club may be used.

John Mitchell, the famous exile, is about to return to Ireland to become a candidate for the British Parliament. Nearly $10,000 have been collected in this country and Ireland to defray Mitchell's expenses.

Governor Dix's Secretary called at the City Hall on the 11th, and served upon the Mayor a copy of the charges made against him by the Commission who waited on the Governor the 8th inst.

For nine years the municipality of Hoboken has carried on a litigation to avoid the payment of war bounty claims. The Court of Errors and Appeals have settled the question by deciding against the city. The claims amount to $50,000, and the litigation has cost the city $12,000. The original claims amounted to $28,000.

The weekly bank statement shows the loans to have been $3,380,000; specie has increased $5 441,100; legal tenders have decreased $2,325,400; deposits have increased $2 081,100; circulation has increased $58,900; reserve has increased $26 675.

The boat race between the Atlantics, of New York, and Argonauts, of New Jersey, for the amateur championship of the United States, was rowed on the Harlem River on Saturday. The betting was $100 to $80 on the Atlantics. The Argonauts won by one length. Time, 17 minutes, 57½ seconds; distance was three miles straight away.

THE WEST.

At Omaha, July 5, the Right Rev. Bishop James O'Gorman, of the Roman Catholic Church, died suddenly at 2 o'clock, aged 60. The funeral of Bishop O'Gorman took place on the 7th inst. The Cathedral could not hold the crowd. Dr. Foley, of Chicago, preached the sermon. Many eminent clergymen and Bishops from abroad were present. The body was buried in front of the altar of the cathedral.

The President has directed that the land office at Lowell, Nebraska, be removed to Bloomington, in the same State.

Advices from Northern Texas say the crops are very fine in that section, and the travel to that State is very heavy, especially over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, which is now running through trains from St. Louis to Houston, 820 miles in 40 hours.

The following was received at the War Department on the 9th inst.:

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 8.

To the Secretary of War, Washington:

A terrible calamity has befallen the people of several counties in the southwest part of this State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crops and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousand people are now suffering for food, and I am using public and private sources that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. The State is entitled to two years' quota of arms. I respectfully request that the Subsistance Department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of these arms, such a quantity of rations as I may request. I should not make this request, but for the gravest reasons and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that the obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

C. K. DAVIS,
Governor.

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded the telegram to Secretary Belknap, at New London, with the endorsement, "There appears to be no authority of law for diverting an appropriation from its proper source, even in cases of emergency."

The County Commissioners of different counties of the State are making appropriations to relieve the present suffering, but large and immediate help is needed from the country at large. Contributions of money or clothing should be addressed to General H. H. Sibley, or Governor C. K. Davis, St. Paul, and provisions or their equivalent are most needed.

At Evansville, Indiana, July 8th, the Democratic County Convention declared for the repeal of the Baxter law, for the eight-hour law, and in opposition to the Civil Rights bill.

Mail advices from the interior of the State of Nebraska are very encouraging. Harvesting is nearly completed, and the frequent rains during the past week have tarted the corn, potatoes, &c., anew.

THE SOUTH

The Louisville Courier-Journal contains a report from the Right Rev. A. B Smith, the senior prelate in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, officially deposing the Right Reverend George D. Cummins, former Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, from his office of Biship and from the ministry of the Church.

In response to a letter from a number of citizens, Alex. H. Stevens announces his determination not to be a candidate for re election to Congress on account of facing health. If he does not improve this summer, he will resign his seat in the present Congress in time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time the election shall be held for members to represent the District in the next Congress. Mr. Stevens is so feeble from rheumatism, that he has been but twice out of doors in six weeks.

Official and estimated returns of the Arkansas election show a majority of 70,000 for a Constitutional Convention.

At Little Rock, July 10, another fine rain fell. The crops are greatly improved. There are good prospects, especially for cotton.

A terrific storm passed over Holt county Mo., on the evening of the 9th inst. Hundreds of fruit trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, and whole fields of corn prostrated. The citizens declare they have not witnessed so heavy a rainfall in 20 years.

At Louisville, Ky., July 10, Patrick Foley died of what the attendant physicians say was Asiatic cholera, after eight hours' sickness. He died in the same house in which the epidemic of 1851 broke out. This is the first case reported in this section this summer.

At Richmond, Va., July 11, the Iron Moulders International Union, which will be in session for some days yet, has chosen the following officers: President, Wm. L. Laffin, Cincinnati; Vice Presidents, James Carroll, New York; Thomas Casey, Montgomery, Ala.; John Nolan, Toronto, Canada, and E. A. Suger, St. Louis; Recording Secretary, M. F. Hayaro, New York; Assistant Secretary, D. E. Foley, Milwaukee.

The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes crop reports from all parts of the State. For three months past in Southern and Western Kentucky, not enough rain has fallen at any one time to lay the dust. Crops are almost entirely destroyed and with abundance from this out cannot be saved. Of tobacco, there will be scarcely any crop. Corn and oats are very small, but wheat is the best crop for many years. Much destitution is already reported, and the Governor is petitioned to convene the Legislature to devise some means of relief. Rain has fallen in Eastern and Central Kentucky during the last two days, but too late to afford much relief. In the mountain districts, actual cases of starvation are reported.

A telegram from Chattanooga to the Trustees of the Southern Railroad, announces that the city of Chattanooga, by a popular vote of 1,450 yeas to 62 nays, has donated $100,000 to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

At Little Rock, July 11, official returns from all counties but one, showed a majority of 71 500 for the Conventions which met July 14th.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed Saturday, and the Great Eastern will leave on the 27th inst. to lay the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

All the operatives in the linen mills of Belfast have struck work.

It is stated that the British government has demanded $8,000,000 from Spain, for the massacre of sixteen English subjects, captured on board the Virginius and executed in Santiago de Cuba.

It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on the 8th of August.

Dispatches from Calcutta state that 800,000 natives are now employed on the relief works, a million less than three weeks ago. Half a million are still subsisting on the charity of the public.

Minister Schenck, on the 9th, laid the corner-stone of the Lincoln Tower, which is to be erected in commemoration of the emancipation of the slaves in the United States. Speeches and a friendly interchange of sentiment, in the presence of a large gathering, were the features of the occasion. The structure will stand in a prominent position in South London.

France.

The London Times Paris special of July 8, says the Right and Left Centers have agreed upon an order of the day declaring that the Assembly is determined to defend MacMahon's powers from every attack of their opponents. The Cabinet still has a majority of fifty fifty in the Assembly, but the Bonapartists and portion of the Moderate Right, who are able to turn the scale, are wavering. If the Government is defeated the dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable.

A special dispatch from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette says that a complete understanding has been effected between Gambetta and the Legitimists for a coalition of the Extreme Left and Right on the vote in the Assembly on Brun's interpellation in relation to the suspension of L'Union. The Left Centre is divided, but a majority of the Deputies belonging to that party will vote against the Ministry. The authorities are making preparations to speedily quell any demonstrations of a riotous character that may be made.

L'Union, which first published the Count de Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended for two weeks.

In the Assembly on the 19th inst., the message of President MacMahon was presented and read by General de Cissey, Minister of War, as follows:

"When you, by the law of November 20th last, delivered the Executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to the public interests that security which precarious institutions are powerless to give. That vote conferred upon me great duties, for the fulfillment of which I am accountable to France, and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercecise, except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term, in forestalling votes on the constitutional bills. In according them, you yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with I am armed by the law to defend my power. This course I am convinced is in accordance with the expectation and will of the Assembly, which, when it placed me at the head of the Government, intended to create a strong, staple and respected power. But the law of November 20th must be completed. The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up its engagements. Let it permit me to pressingly remind it of the claims for fulfilling that engagement. The country demands an organization of the public powers, and the questions which were reserved must be settled. Further delays will depress trade and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to patriotically fulfil its obligations. I adjure it, in the name of the highest interests of the country, to deliberate without delay upon the questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and Government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperative duty is to insure to the country defined institutions, security and calm. I have instructed the ministry to inform the Constitutional Committee concerning the points upon which I believe it essential to insist."

At the conclusion of the message, M. Raoul Duval argued that the Assembly was powerless to constitute a definite Government, and moved that it dissolve, after having voted on the financial bills, the bill on military organization, and the bill providing for a general election on October 25th. He demanded that his motion be declared "urgent." The demand for "urgency" was supported by the Left and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a large majority. The Left Center voted with the majority, thinking that MacMahon's message increased the chances of M. Casimir-Perier's bill.

The motion was afterward referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative, in which the Left predominates. A favorable and speedy report upon it is therefore certain.

In the Assembly Friday afternoon, M. Bertauld, Moderate Republican, asked leave to submit the following question to General Cissey, Vice President of the Council: "Whether it is claimed for the President of the Republic that he denies the right of the Assembly to determine whether the law of the 20th of November, 1873, is irrevocable or not, and also if it is denied that the President is responsible to the Assembly.

It is officially stated that citizens of the United States will be permitted to enter France from any direction without showing their passports, but they must be prepared to prove their nationality when required.

The Extreme Right publish a disavowal of hostility to President MacMahon, but they condemn the action of the Ministry with regard to the manifesto of Count de Chambord.

The Monitour says ex-President Thiers is decidedly opposed to the organization of MacMahon's powers.

The Figaro was suspended by the government for quoting from MacMahon's message the declaration that he would retain the power conferred upon him, and then apostrophizing the Assembly as follows: "By your orders the Marshal became the supreme head of the State. The army honors only him, follows him, obeys him; but the army having a horror of factions in Parliament, will defend the commander to whom you entrusted the power. If any faction seeks to overthrow your irrevocable decree, the army must enforce the decision of the Assembly."

Cuba.

A letter giving an account of the celebration of St. John's Day in Puerto Principe, Cuba, says: The insurrection is fast finishing what ones existed of virtue. It has worn down to threads the flimsy texture of social virtue, and except among a few of the most refined and best educated people, there is little attempt made at even a show of feminine modesty and delicacy. Bands of young, rollicking fellows will stop under the long grated windows and balconies and sing the rudest songs, with most indecorous allusions, and women and girls flock to the windows and enjoy it.

A letter from Havana dated July 4th, says, "There is a great deal of sickness prevailing here. Many fatal cases of small-pox and yellow fever have occurred. Public places for vaccination have been established throughout the city. Business is very dull. Only about 600 boxes of sugar were sold during this week."

Spain.

General Morione has been appointed Generalissimo of the Republican troops in Navarre.

The Republican army has been reorganized. It is divided into two corps. The first, under General Morriones, will operate in Navarre, and the second, un-Ceballos, will watch the Ebro District. The strength of the combined army exceeds 30,000 men, with 79 guns, and its general headquarters are at Taffala.

It is stated in Alphonsist circles that Isabella intends to publicly revoke her abdication of the throne of Spain.

The Times special says the Carlists are trying to drive away foreign correspondents by shooting some of them as spies. Many Germans have already withdrawn from their lines.

The Republicans have defeated the Carlists in an engagement near Bilboa.

Germany.

A Frankfort letter says the Rhine has recently been the scene of two important Congresses, of old Catholics, held at Baun, and of the German Catholics, just concluded at Mayence. The latter assembly is the most significant Catholic meeting held for some time in Germany, and speeches there made and resolutions adopted have created no little stir in the German official, liberal and Protestant press. Telegrams were received from all parts of Germany of dispatches of reverence and loyalty sent to Rome. There were public and private assemblies of members, banquets, general communion in the Cathedral, divine services at all hours, and the conclusion of the pilgrimage of guests and members led by Bishop Ketteler to St. Roche's Caput, near Bingen. A great number of prominent Catholics were there.

A resolution on the condition of Christian society says modern civilization is incompatible with the Church; a consequence of warfare against the Church is a dissolution of social and political order. A remedy, therefore, can only be expected when political independence and all traditional rights are again accorded to the Papal See.

Other resolutions are directed against the Constitution of the German Empire, the National party, Jesuite laws, militarism guidance of public instruction by the State, liberal press, and the foreign policy of the German Empire, especially towards the Vatican.

The Times Berlin dispatch says that it is now reported that Bismarck's journey to Kissingen has no political object in view.

Turkey

The Sultan has written to the Khedive of Egypt in terms cordially confirming the good relations between the Sublime Porte and Egypt.

Japan.

The Japanese military operations in Formosa have virtually ended. China pays the expenses of the expedition, and guarantees the safety of foreigners. Japan accepts the arrangement, and retires.

The steamer Granada brings Yokohama dates of June 23d. The Gazette says the report of the assasination of Minister Kedo was untrue.

In two engagements with the Formosans the Japanese were victorious and nearly all the Southern tribes have surrendered.

The question respecting the residence of foreigners out of the treaty limits is being steadily pressed, and must receive a solution one way or the other very shortly. The report is that either the Japanese Government must permit all foreigners to reside beyond the present limits, or those who already have the privilege through the circumstance of being in the Japanese employ, will be obliged to come into treaty settlements. This would be tantamount to shutting up a number of educational establishments, besides putting a stop to the surveys of the mines, railways and country generally, now proceeding under foreign superintendence.

Prussia.

A special to the daily News reports that several revolts have broken out among the persantry in Northern Prussia on account of the new laws making changes in the method of local government. Troops have been called out, and in one conflict with the people three persons were killed. Serious trouble is expected.

The daily Telegraph has a report that King Ludwig of Bavaria will meet the Emperor William at Munich shortly, when it is to be hoped that Bavaria will come to a better understanding with Prussia.

British America.

A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says that the Ministry has been defeated on a direct motion of want of confidence. A new Anglo-French coalition ministry has been formed, as follows: M. A. Gerard, Premier, R. A. Davis, E. H. Ray, J. Bebue, and F. Ogletre. Its policy will probably embrace the fixing of the qualification for representation on an extended basis, the abolition of the Legislative Council, an improved Judiciary and in the reduction of public expenditures.

Sandwich Islands.

The steamer Tartar brings Honolulu dates to June 27th. The Legislative Assembly has voted $50,000 for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers. The King advises a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and petitions for such a treaty have been presented to the Assembly, with the King's endorsement. The Assembly has voted $15,000 for the erection of a palace for the King.

☞ VERDI's Mass, composed in honor of the genius of MANZONI, is pronounced by musical critics as the best composition of the kind written in many years. After its performance in La Scala Theatre, in Milan, VERDI was brought upon the stage and crowned with a massive silver crown relieved with golden ornaments and decked with a ribbon bearing the Star of Italy worked in diamonds. As he left the theatre the crowds in the streets received him with shouts of what seemed delirious applause, and endeavored to detach the horses and draw his carriage through the streets. VERDI was much affected by these evidences of regard. He has left Milan for Paris to superintend the production of the mass there.

At Steubenville, July 7th, the most exciting trial that has taken place in that city was brought to a close by a disagreement of the jury. It was the city of Steubenville vs. Frank Kellar. Kellar was janitor of a room occupied by the Personal Liberty Club, an organization numbering nearly three hundred, and whose members represent a capital of a million dollars. Kellar was arrested as the keeper of a room where beer was sold contrary to the city ordinance. The testimony elicited the fact that checks were issued by the trustees of the club to members for a sum of money and could call for beer or any other article of refreshment the club might have on hand. The defense argued that the beer was the property of the club, and as such every member had an equal share. The prosecution argued that it was a device to evade the city ordinance. The Mayor's office was crowded with an excited throng during the trial, for the club is composed of a portion of the best citizens of the city. After a stormy session of eight hours the jury failed to agree and were discharged. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

STEAM WASHER.

IMPORTANT

Announcement.

In 1871 I invented and secured letters-patent for an

Improvement in Wash-Boilers,

A simple arrangement by which steam was applied to the washing of clothing. I have heretofore sold this under the name of

STEAM WASHER

—OR—

WOMAN'S FRIEND,

For such it is in fact. I have advertised it in nearly every Religious Newspaper in the United States and Canada, also in the leading secular papers, using double-column advertisements. The readers of this circular may remember seeing my Card in the various papers of the country during the past year. Extracts from letters received from my customers, in another column, will indicate how it has been received by the people throughout the country.

300,000

Have been sold already. It is sufficient for my purpose to say that I am satisfied that nothing heretofore advertised ever rendered so general satisfaction. Yet THIS, my first invention, was not quite perfect. And for the last two years I have applied myself to the study of constructing and perfecting a

NEW STEAM WASHER,

And as the result of my efforts I feel every assurance that I have been entirely successful. My new STEAM WASHER, patented in 1873, is absolutely faultless; so much so that I never knew a single person, who had seen it work, fail to be delighted with it. It has rendered, thus far,

Perfect and Universal Satisfaction,

And such must be the result, for it works like a WONDER—never failing to do all claimed for it.

In conclusion, let me say, that should any one say that he has seen a STEAM WASHER, ask him if he has seen the new

STEAM WASHER

Of 1873, now being advertised so extensively in whole page advertisements. If he answers in the negative, request him to suspend judgment until a sample can be procured and fully tested. I will send one as

A SAMPLE FOR $5

—just half the retail price—and I fully warrant it. After a person buys a sample he can get them of me at cost.

$60 Profit Can be Made on a Single Dozen,

And I have known Agents to take orders for

A DOZEN IN AN HOUR.

There is no way to make money faster. Send for a sample and secure your territory. Make money while you can.

EXTRA!

A FINE CHROMO,

16 by 20 Inches, given to each Purchaser of a

STEAM WASHER

This Chromo is entitled

"THE OLD AND THE NEW"

OR,

Behind Time and Ahead of Time.

A Spirited Engraving, showing

FIRST—Wife washing the old way—husband returning at 5 o'clock P. M., dinner not ready —BEHIND TIME. Not a pleasant scene

SECOND—A Scotch scene where two Scotch girls, dressed in plaid, are tramping the clothes in a tub, in their favorite way. This is an improvement on the "old way," as it does not wear the clothes near so much.

THIRD—Shows the Steam Washer, the real Woman's Friend, in operation. Wife sitting knitting in the rocking chair with pleasant children all around her delighted to see the Steam Washer flow eight jets of foaming water. Just at this moment husband returns, and is likewise astonished as well as delighted. This washing is done—dinner is ready at 11 o'clock A. M.—AHEAD OF TIME.

THIS IS A SUPERB ENGRAVING,

And will doubtless be much sought after. It is equal to many of the

CHROMOS SELLING AT $3.00.

I have concluded hereafter to present each purchaser of one of my new

Steam Washers

One of these Chromos Free. None will be offered for sale.

DEALER.—Please circulate the cost of my two page advertisement in the

"CHRISTIAN UNION."

It consists of 1,000 lines; at regular rates amounted to $1,750 Each Insertion. I repeated the "Card" FOUR TIMES because my first insertion (Oct. 8) paid me 500 Per Cent. During the last eighteen months I have inserted my advertisement, occupying one to two pages, in

Hundreds of First-Class Papers,

All of which paid well for the outlay, but the "Christian Union" (the largest circulation of any religious paper in the world") pays me better than any. I mention this fact, for all can see how extensive I advertise my invention; and taking into consideration the fact that I sell it ENTIRELY ON ITS MERITS, all must concede that it sells well, for no article will sell well enough to pay for so expensive advertising WITHOUT REAL MERITS. If I get a sample introduced into a neighborhood it often sells AN HUNDRED MORE.

Such a splendid chance to make money selling this invention may never occur again.

STEAM WASHER.

J. C. TILTON PITTSBURGH
WOMAN'S 100,000 SOLD FRIEND
AND STEAM PA. WASHER

WILL CLEANSE YOUR CLOTHES!

WITHOUT RUBBING.

EVERY ONE SOLD IS FULLY WARRANTED.

It Saves Labor, Wear and Tear, and the Annoyance of Wash-Day.

It will do the Washing of a Family while you are Eating Breakfast and Doing up Dishes.

STEAM has long been known as the most powerful agent in removing dirt, grease, and stains from clothing, and bleaching them white. Paper makers have for many years used steam in cleaning and bleaching their rags, and they succeed in making by its agency the filthiest pickings from the gutter perfectly pure and white. Until the invention of the STEAM WASHER, or WOMAN'S FRIEND, although often attempted, no method had been discovered of applying steam directly to the clothing, which could be used in a portable manner for domestic purposes. The WOMAN'S FRIEND washes without labor. It will do the washing of an ordinary family in thirty minutes to an hour. The STEAM WASHER is superior to all other devices, for the following reasons:

1. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.
2. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.
3. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleansing is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.
4. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this Washer, that it will washed by a machine or by hand-labor, or a washboard.
5. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics, are washed in a superior manner. For flannels, this Washer is most desirable, as it will not full them as a machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed blanket, can be washed perfectly with ease, without the rubbing board.

It is Truly a Labor and Clothes Saving Invention.

READ THE FOLLOWING

CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS.

I respectfully ask you to read this circular carefully, and candidly consider what I now propose to you as a matter of business. Before making known to you my confidential terms, permit me to state that the matter of washing clothes is one of no small consideration: it is something which concerns every family and every individual. It is but recent since **Hand Washing** was a common use. Latterly, however, the inventive genius of the country has been directed to the invention and construction of various devices of machinery by which much of the labor, drudgery, loss of time, and wear of material, might be obviated. Numerous as well as intricate WASHING MACHINES have been constructed—many of which are decided improvements over the old method of washing—and those Machines have been very saleable withal. People will continue to have Washing Machines; but, let me ask you if the STEAM WASHER can be constructed for a few dollars (much less than any ordinary Washing Machine), and enable all to WASH BY STEAM without labor, loss of time, without wearing of clothing, etc., is it not reasonable to suppose that it will supersede, in a great measure, all Washing Machines now in common use? The sale of this WASHER is unparalleled, and *must* be so. There is nothing like it in use. It is new, and every family needs it and will have it. I wish to secure a few good men to sell rights for me, and in order to secure as many as I need immediately, I offer extraordinary inducements. My price per territory is $9 per 1,000 inhabitants; but if you will buy a single county, and agree to sell rights for me, I will allow you to deduct 66⅔ per cent. as your commission; consequently, your county would cost you but $3 instead of $225, should it contain but 25,000 inhabitants, more or less in the same proportion. And to those buying rights, I will sell Washers at nearly cost, and to those not buying rights I will sell Washers at $60 per dozen; and, bear it in mind, I will sell to no one except a single dozen until he first buys the right to a county. Any time I can make the Washer as well as they can be made here, and save the cost of transportation. Remember that by purchasing the right of a single county, you shall have the privilege of selling any county or State for me, and upon application I will forward the deed to you by express for any territory which you have sold for me; proving that said territory is not already disposed of when I receive your order. I will make all the deeds, so that there can be no confusion or mistakes. The amount you will have to pay me is simply $9 per 1,000 inhabitants, in any county or State. I shall make these very liberal offers for a short time only, after which I shall sell at my regular price, $9 per 1,000.

Many of my patrons have requested me to suggest to them the best method of selling the WOMAN'S FRIEND, in order to make the most money in the shortest time practicable. In reply I would say that there are many methods which might be suggested, all of which seem to work well, but the most prominent of which I will suggest. In the first place, send for a sample and care fully test it; you will learn by a single trial how to wash with it most successfully. All you have to do now is to exhibit it to others. I will suggest that you make an arrangement to wash at a certain place, at an appointed hour; manage to have as many present as possible. You will be astonished at the intense excitement it will produce after the water and steam have rushed through the tubes and foamed over the clothing, rushing back through the clothing to the lower bottom, to be suddenly returned again in the same manner—say for thirty minutes—you take out the clothing, rinse and wring out, and find the clothing perfectly clean. You will find all perfectly delighted with it.

You can take orders from nine in ten present, to be filled afterward at $10 each. A single trial in this manner will satisfy you that the WOMAN'S FRIEND is a success, and will sell. Still another way which is sure to succeed nine times in ten. After you have secured a sample and know just what it will do, you can approach almost any one who has any inclination at all to engage in any business of this kind, and readily stipulate with him to take a Washer or even buy a county, if it will perform all claimed for it. You will succeed nineteen times in a hundred in making the Washer peform to his satisfaction. You should in that case lose no time in ordering a new deed for your county to be sent by express C. O. D. if not convenient to advance the money. You should, meantime, continue to take orders, and by the time your deed would come to hand you might have a gross sold. You should, likewise, arrange with a tinner to make the Washers. The price will vary, according to style and finish. I have known some agents to sell as high as twenty Washers in a day. After you have introduced it more or less in your county, you can take another county, and rest assured that wherever you can get a single Washer in the neighborhood, it will sell many more. Consequently after you have sold a few hundred in your county, you can sell the right of your county for much more than at the start. You can calculate what your gains will be by buying a single county; but this is not a tenth part of what you ought to make, for while you are traveling you will meet with many men who want to make money, to whom you can sell rights. There is no business you can engage in which offers such splendid inducements. Besides, it is a safe business, no loss, and pleasant, because it renders satisfaction. I can not see how I can propose better terms. Should I allow my patrons to make their own terms, I scarcely believe they could make better terms for themselves, and make more money.

On the receipt of **Five Dollars**, I will ship you a complete Washer as a sample, a copy of the chromo, together with a Certificate of Agency, with full instructions how to conduct the business. And upon receipt of the Washer you may have time to test it, and if you find it not as represented I will refund your money. The Washer retails at $10. After I send you a sample I will hold your county a reasonable time for you to decide whether you wish to purchase or not. I will furnish blank deeds, also blanks for taking orders, and will do all I can to enable you to succeed in the business. Let me hear from you soon, or your choice of territory may be taken by some one else. ADDRESS

J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIRECTIONS.

1. Soak the clothes over night in warm suds—in the usual manner. Rinse and put them through the wringer.

2. Put in the bottom of the WASHER a quarter bar of good soap, or enough to make a good suds, since up this; then fasten down the false bottom—see that the rubber valve is in the proper position; put in water enough to cover the cap over the valve, say about an inch; lay the clothes down smoothly, with the soiled parts well soaped, in the Washer—do not roll up, but spread out, so that the water can circulate freely—and carefully pack the clothes down; see that the fire is hot, sufficient to generate steam; when the water boils it will begin to flow up the tubes on the outside, at the ends of the Washer, and through the hot water again; after a steady circulation has been going on in this manner for a space of thirty or forty minutes, the washing will be completed. Rinse well and wring out the same as in usual way. Colored clothes must not be mixed with white. Use soft water for boiling always. If hard use soda, lye, or make it soft in any other way.

If it is desired to bleach with the Washer, this may be done by adding a tablespoonful of borax of commerce to a Washer full of clothing.

ST. MARY'S Auglaise Co., O.

Dear Sir: Having used your Steam Washer for over four months we are prepared to recommend it to the public as far the cheapest and easiest method of washing that we have ever met with. We have tested it thoroughly, washing very dirty clothing in it, and know that it will do all you claim for it. We have never had to rub a single article on the washboard that has been washed in the Steam Washer since we have had it; hence there is a great expence saved in the wearing of clothing. We would not do without it.

REV. JACKSON and WIFE.

fear some one else has the right (send C. O. D.) REV. P. A by this time. T. TAYL. R.

COMFORT Kendall Co., Tex

J. C. TILTON, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Bear Washer which I ordered a All who have seen it is pleased with it. It will for it. You will please s the additional counties Very respectfully, J

AS, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sir:—The sample rrived in due time, operation are well o all that you claim nd C. O. D. deed for ordered, and oblige. SEPH B. HADDEN.

WINSLOW, Mo., July 16, 1873.

MR. J. C. TILTON—Dear Sir: The Steam Washer came duly to hand, after ten months' trial, I am glad to be able to say it is all that you recommend it to be. It saves time, Labor and Clothes, and the washing is over so soon that all dread of wash days is with the times past. Wishing you success with your valuable Steam Washer, I am yours truly,

C. L. BARRETT.

NEWTS, Gr

MR. J. C. TILTON.—
your Steam Washe edge it does more bleaches as well as any wear and tear.

FEBRUARY 16, 1872.

MR. J. C. TILTON—Dear Sir: The Washer came duly to hand, accept my thanks for your prompt rule. I am glad to acknowledge it all you recommend. Several have come to see it used; all acknowledge it a perfect success. I write to order a deed to Sampson Co., N. C. Please send C. O. D. Direct to

ELDER B. JACKSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. C. TILTON, P

Dear Sir:—I six-column *Standard*. T About three ury made a Washer. I wife has h health we ed it a F extreme years' lia in my boys. a nig long sinc

AY CITY, Mich., Dec. 18, 1873.

Atsburgh, Pa.

have just read a part of your advertisement in the Chicago She led me to write this note. years ago a trotter in the mu le acquainted with your st sent for one immediately, and my sed it every since, when her delicate aid permit. She has always esteemed, and having washed to day, she d it as much a Friend as ever. Three ervice ought to be sufficient to estab reputation in a family. It has done so family. It has been loaned to neigh and was always well liked. My work as deter gives me no time to engage in sell them, or any other secular business. But ose to the Woman's Friend. Truly yours, REV. J. E. BITTING.

HENDERSON, Ky.

Dear Sir: The Washer came duly to hand. Accept my thanks for your promptitude. I am glad to acknowledge it all you recommend. I have spoken of it to numbers, who desire me to order one for them, several have come to see it tried. All acknowledge it a perfect success. I write to order a deed to Henderson Co., Ky. I would send the money now, but it

The above are a few extracts from letters received.

I can publish hundreds of letters from parties who have used the STEAM WASHER, and speak in its praise. I have thus far declined to do so. I have sold the STEAM WASHER on its own merits, and it has given universal satisfaction on what I say, or the commendations of others I would not ask or advise any one to engage in unless he has thoroughly tested the work; and upon the receipt of $5 (half the retail price) I will refund the money, and thereafter I refer you to the New York Weekly Tribune. I shall contract with agricultural papers, as well as the leading religious papers throughout the country. I also refer to advertise liberally in other first-class agricultural papers, as well as in Canadian Union, October 8, 1873, costing nearly $2,000 each insertion. Of course any of those who may hereafter engage in the business will be benefited proportionately. I am confined to every family.

J. C. TILTON,

10½ Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—Cut this card out and keep it for future reference. Persons writing me will please say they saw it in the TOLEDO BLADE.